Transformation Studio 2018

Mors Landscape Futures

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INSTITUT FOR GEOVIDENSKAB
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LANDSKABSFREMTIDER PÅ MORS

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TRANSFORMATION STUDIO 2018

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MORS MORS.DK

TYPOGRAPHIC Grafiske Totalløsninger

Hvad hvis vi skabte en økologisk og rekreativ vandpark i Limfjorden ved Mors? Hvad hvis vådområderne på Sydmors blev genskabt som et rekreativt landskab, der forbinder de lokale landsbyer? Hvad hvis nedrivning gav plads til en ny form for landsbyfælled? Og hvordan kan landskabsarkitektur formidle og støtte udviklingen af Moler landskaberne – i går, i dag og i morgen? Her er fem bud på strategisk landskabsudvikling udarbejdet af landskabsarkitektstuderende ved Københavns Universitet. Fra februar til april 2018 undersøgte 18 studerende fra syv lande muligheder for at udvikle landskabet på øen Mors. I dialog med kommunale planlæggere, lokale eksperter og ildsjæle har de udviklet fem projekter som søger at udfolde *Landskabsfremtider på Mors*.

God læselyst!

What if we created an ecological and recreational waterpark in the Limfjord at Mors? What if the wetlands on South Mors were restored to be a recreational landscape connecting the local villages? What if demolition gave room for a new kind of village common? How can landscape design convey and support the development of Mo-clay landscapes – past, present and future? This volume presents strategic design work by landscape architecture students at the University of Co-penhagen. From February to April 2018, 18 students from seven countries explored possibilities for landscape development on the island of Mors. In dialogue with municipal planners, local experts and local enthusiasts they developed five projects that strive to unfold *Mors Landscape Futures*.

Enjoy!

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PROJEKTERNE
THE PROJECTS

OM TRANSFORMATION STUDIO

Byudvikling arbejder i stigende grad med transformation af eksisterende byggede miljøer og landskaber igennem strategiske projekter. Spørgsmål om hvordan man kan aktivere eksisterende resurser, kvaliteter og potentialer stimulerer nye tilgange til landskabsarkitektur. Landskabsarkitekter interesserer sig mere og mere for hvad fysiske tiltag kan *gøre*, frem for hvordan de burde se ud. De udvikler byrums- og landskabsprojekter som interventioner – dvs. som en aktiv del i en dynamisk udvikling snarere end et færdigt resultat og som midler snarere end mål. Ideen er at styre udviklingen i en ønsket retning ved hjælp af målrettede fysiske og programmatiske indgreb. Samtidig kræver komplekse byudviklingsprocesser samarbejde mellem mange aktører og at forblive åbent overfor nye interesser og erkendelser i en langvarig proces med uvisse resultater.

Den strategiske projektudvikling kræver mere end formgivning i forhold til et på forhånd defineret program for et på forhånd afgrænset område. Den inkluderer formuleringen af et designproblem og afgrænsningen af et projektområde med udgangspunkt i en analyse af tilstedeværende resurser, udfordringer og potentialer. Stedsanalysen bliver derfor det første og måske vigtigste skridt i en designproces. Dette kræver mere forskningsorienterede designmetoder uden dog at give slip på kreativiteten. Fordi enhver lokal situation er unik, socialt omstridt og konstant i forandring, findes der ingen objektiv måde at afgøre hvad der vil være den rigtige intervention. Men ved at arbejde skiftevist med analyse og projektudvikling i en sammenhængende kreativ proces, kan landskabsarkitekter udforske og sandsynliggøre lokale udviklingsmuligheder. Det er hvad vi gør i Transformation Studio.

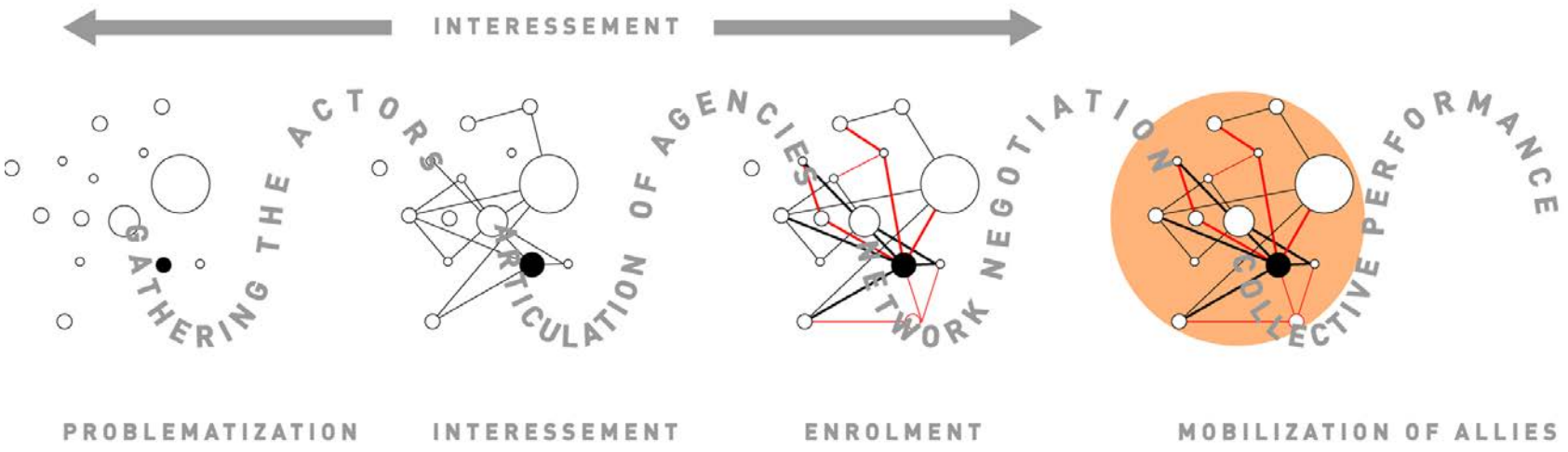
Gennem intensivt feltarbejde i et større studieområde udforsker vi aktuelle udfordringer og potentialer. På dette grundlag formulerer vi strategiske visioner of identificerer relevante områder for fysiske og programmatiske interventioner. Endelig udvikler vi strategiske projekter for udvalgte steder.

ABOUT TRANSFORMATION STUDIO

Spatial planning increasingly focuses on the transformation of existing built environments and landscapes through strategic development projects. Questions about how to activate existing resources, qualities and potential for strategic purposes stimulate new ways of design thinking. Landscape architects are more and more interested in what a design *does* rather than how it *looks*. They are increasingly conceiving open space projects as interventions – as an active part of dynamic development rather than fixed results and as means rather than ends. The overall idea is to steer spatial development in a desired direction through strategic physical and programmatic interventions. At the same time, complex urban development processes require collaborating with many actors and remaining open to new interests and insights.

Strategic design requires more than giving shape to an a priori defined program on an a priori delimited site. It includes the formulation of a design problem and the delimitation of areas for design intervention based on an evaluation of present resources, challenges and potential. Site analysis thus becomes the first and maybe the most important step in the design process. This requires more research-oriented design methods without, however, slipping creativity. Because each local situation is unique, socially contested and constantly changing in relation to many factors at multiple scales, there are no correct solutions, and no objective way of deciding what would be a good intervention. But when conducted as an integrated creative process, site analysis and design can explore and make local development possibilities probable. This is what we do in the Transformation Studio.

Through intensive field work in a larger study area, we investigate current challenges and development potential. On this basis, we formulate strategic development visions and identify relevant sites for design intervention. Finally, we develop strategic design interventions for selected sites.



STRATEGISK DESIGN SOM OVERSÆTTELSE

Inspireret af Aktør-Netværk Teori forstår vi strategisk projektudvikling som en oversættelsesproces. *Oversættelse*, også kaldet en ANT-analyse, er en metode til at beskrive hvordan komplekse koblinger mellem mennesker, ting og ideer bliver bygget op for et bestemt formål[1]. Dette kunne for eksempel være en strategisk vision for byudvikling. Netop fordi ANT ser både mennesker og ting som forandringsagenter er den et godt udgangspunkt for at strukturere en strategisk landskabsdesignproces fra stedsanalyse til projektudvikling.

En oversættelsesproces har fire afgørende momenter som forbinder projektudvikling med opbygningen af de aktør-netværker som er nødvendige for at realisere projektet[2]. Fra formuleringen af den første vision for et givent område samt identificering af de aktører som er berørt af de formulerede mål, over afprøvningen af forskellige udviklingsmuligheder ved hjælp af kort og diagrammer, til udviklingen af et konkret projekt og endelig det øjeblik, hvor det realiserede projekt udfolder sin virkning på stedet. Inden for ANT taler man om *problematisering, tiltrækning, indrullering og mobilisering af allierede*[3]. I praksis er disse faser ikke klart adskilte og særligt tiltrækningsfasen, der bygger bro mellem den oprindelige problemformulering og de endelige projekter, kræver konstant at skifte mellem analyse- og designperspektiv.

Diagrammet ovenfor viser hvordan et projekt (den sorte prik) udvikler sig fra den første vision til det realiserede projekt ved at samle på menneskelige og ikke-menneskelige aktører (de sorte cirkler) indtil et samvirkende aktør-netværk er bygget op.

STRATEGIC DESIGN AS TRANSLATION

Inspired by Actor-Network Theory (ANT) we understand strategic design as a *translation* process. Translation, also called an ANT-account, is a method to describe how complex networks of people, things, and ideas are constructed for a certain purpose[1]. This could, for example, be a strategic vision for landscape development. Precisely because ANT equally perceives people and things as agents of change, we find this method helpful for structuring a strategic landscape design process from site analysis to project development.

A translation process has four decisive moments which link project development to the construction of actor-networks that are necessary to realise the project[2]. From the formulation of a preliminary vision and the identification of a set of actors who are concerned with the formulated goals, over testing of different development possibilities through maps and diagrams, to the development of a concrete project, and finally the moment where the realised project unfolds its effect. ANT calls these moments: *problematization, interessement, enrolment*, and *mobilization of allies*[3]. The different moments are not clearly separated, and specifically interessement activities, which link problem formulation, analysis and project development, require shifting continuously between analysis and design mode.

The diagram above shows how a project (the black dot) develops from the first vision to the realised project by assembling human and non-human actors (the black circles) until a constraining actor-network has been built.

LANDSKABSFREMTIDER PÅ MORS

Mors er en ø i Limfjorden, det lavvandede sund, der adskiller Vendsyssel-Thy fra resten af Jylland. Øen har et areal på 367 km2 og en kystlinje på 151 km. Morsø Kommune indeholder også den mindre ø Agerø og har 20.665 indbyggere hvoraf ca. 9.000 bor i hovedbyen Nykøbing Mors. Mors er forbundet til fastlandet ved Sallingsundbroen og til Thy ved Vilsund-broen. Derudover er der også færgeforbindelser til Thy fra sydvestmors og fra den nordlige del af øen.

Mors er et af de yderområder i Danmark, som er plaget af befolkningsnedgang, faldende boligpriser, tomme bygninger og vanskeligheder med at tiltrække yngre folk med en længere uddannelse. Men Mors har også stedbundne ressourcer og potentiale. Geologisk er Mors unik – øen er kendt for dets aflejringer af moler der danner et spektakulært landskab i den nordlige del af øen. Beliggenheden i Limfjorden skaber mange muligheder fra skaldyrbrug til vandsportsaktiviteter. Og mange lokalsamfund, foreninger og interesseorganisationer engagerer sig i den lokale udvikling. Disse potentialer udgør grundlaget for vores arbejde i Transformation Studio: Opgaven på Mors var at udvikle landskabsprojekter som udfolder eksisterende stedbundne resurser og på denne måde stimulerer naturudvikling, bosætning og erhvervsudvikling og bidrager til god livskvalitet i lyset af befolkningstilbagegang.

Tre udviklingstemaer

I løbet af de sidste par år har Morsø Kommune arbejdet intensivt med udviklingen af langsigtede udviklingsstrategier, planer og projekter, altid i tæt samarbejde med lokalsamfund og interessenter. De eksisterende initiativer peger på tre udviklingstemaer som de studerende har udforsket:

1 | Moler historier

Nordmors kuperede landskab og de imponerende klipper mod Limfjorden er dannet af havaflejringer af mikroskopiske kiselskaller af diatoméer, som de lokale kalder moler. Moler fremstår som en blød, kisel-holdig sten, der let smuldrer til et fint pulver. Den bruges bl.a. til at absorbere væsker, som mattering til belægn-

MORS LANDSCAPE FUTURES

Mors is an island in the Limfjord, the shallow sound that separates Vendsyssel-Thy from the rest of Jutland. The island has an area of 367 km2 and a coastline of 151 km. Morsø municipality also includes the smaller island of Agerø and has 20,665 inhabitants, of which 9,000 live in the main town, Nykøbing Mors. Mors is connected to the mainland by the Sallingsund Bridge and to Thy by the Vilsund Bridge. In addition, there are also ferry links to Thy from southwest Mors and from the north of the island.

Mors is one of the peripheral areas in Denmark which is challenged by population decline, a fall in house prices, vacant buildings and difficulties to attract young people with a higher education. But Mors has also distinct place-based resources and potential. Deposits of diatomite, locally known as ‘moler’ (mo-clay) form a geologically unique landscape in the north of the island. The location in the Limfjord provides many opportunities from shellfish farming to watersport activities. And many local communities, associations and interest organisations are engaged in local development. These potentials form the basis for the work in the Transformation Studio: The students’ task was to develop landscape projects that unfold existing place-based resources to stimulate positive development of nature, settlements and business and contribute to quality of life considering rural decline.

Three development themes

Over the last few years, Morsø Municipality has worked intensively with the development of long-term development strategies, plans and projects always in close collaboration with local communities and stakeholders. The existing initiatives point to three development themes to be explored by the students:

1 | Mo-clay stories

Mo-clay is formative for the hilly landscape of North Mors and the impressive cliffs towards the Limfjord. The soft, siliceous sedimentary rock consists of fossilized remains of diatoms and is easily crumbled into a fine powder. Mo-clay is used for all sorts of purposes from absorbent for liquids and matting agent

inger og som termisk isolator. Moler bliver stadigvæk gravet og forarbejdet på Mors, mens udtømte molergrav bliver omdannet til rekreative landskaber. Projektet *Fremtidens Landskaber på Nordmors* satser bl.a. på at skabe nye besøgssteder, forbedre landskabets tilgængelighed, fortælle historien om landskabet og arbejde for en anerkendelse af Nordmors som (verdens)naturarv. Hvordan kan landskabsprojekter videreudvikle og konkretisere disse ideer? Og hvordan kan molerlandskabet gøres interessant for folk der ikke er umiddelbart fascineret af det?

2 | Fra landsby til netværk

I 2015 startede Morsø Kommune et eksperimentelt byfornyelsesprogram for syv skrumpende landsbyer på Sydvestmors. Målet var at genoverveje og omfordele offentlig infrastruktur og mødesteder og at tilpasse den eksisterende bygningsmasse for at sikre beboernes livskvalitet. Med afsæt i nye samarbejdsformer og deres forskellige stedbaserede ressourcer udviklede lokalsamfundene en strategisk plan og lokale projekter til at omdanne syv uafhængige landsbyer til en netværksby: *Landsbyen de 7 sogne*. I den nye landsbyklynge får landskabet en ny forbindende rolle imellem landsbyerne. På det sydøstlige Mors spirer nye lokale initiativer for en landsbyklynge for Sillerslev, Ørding og Øster Assels. Hvordan kunne landskabsprojekter bidrage til at skabe et nyt landsbynetværk?

3 | Øen i Limfjorden

Mors beliggenhed i Limfjorden giver øen mange udviklingsmuligheder. Lokale ildsjæle arbejder med udviklingen af et søsportscenter i Nykøbing med aktiviteter på tværs af sundet. Dyrkning af muslinger og østers er en voksende forretning og en stor turistattraktion; der er skaldyrfestival hvert år i Nykøbing, og det Danske Skaldyrcenter er et nationalt forsknings- og formidlingscenter med et stort udviklingspotentiale. Der er stort potentiale i at udvikle Mors lokale identitet og brand som 'øen i Limfjorden'. Hvordan kan landskabsprojekter udvikle de eksisterende stedbundne potentialer og spirende initiativer omkring Limfjorden? Og hvordan kan landskabsprojekter styrke oplevelsen af Mors som 'øen i Limfjorden'?

to thermal insulator. Mo-clay is still actively quarried on Mors, while closed quarries are being redeveloped into recreational landscapes. The project *Future Landscapes on North Mors* aims to create new visitor hotspots, improve the accessibility of the landscape, tell the story of the landscape, and to work for a recognition of North Mors as nature heritage. How could landscape projects further develop and spatialize these ideas? How to make the mo-clay landscape interesting for people who are not immediately fascinated by it?.

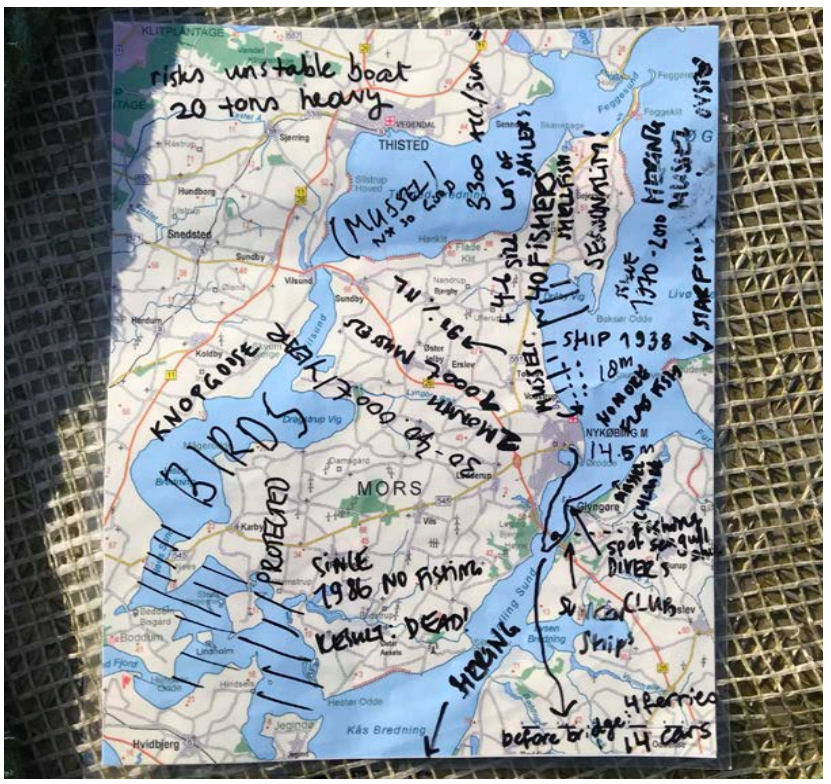
2 | From village to network

In 2015 Morsø Municipality started an experimental village renewal program in seven shrinking villages on Southwest Mors. The aim was to rethink and redistribute public services and meeting places and to resize the existing building stock to secure citizens' quality of life. Working with new ways of collaboration and with a starting point in their different place-based resources the local communities developed a strategic plan and local projects to redevelop seven distinct villages into one networked *Village of 7 Parishes* where the landscape takes on a new connecting role. Currently, new local initiatives for a village cluster are emerging across the villages of Sillerslev, Ørding and Øster Assels in Southeast Mors. How could landscape projects contribute to creating a village network?

3 | The island in the Limfjord

Mors' location in the Limfjord provides the island with many development opportunities. Local enthusiasts in Nykøbing are working with the development of a sea-sports centre with activities across the sound. Farming of mussels and oysters is a growing business and a tourism attraction; a shellfish festival takes place in Nykøbing every year and the Danish Shellfishcenter is a national research and dissemination centre with development potential. There is thus great potential for developing Mors' local identity and brand as 'the island in the Limfjord'. How could landscape projects further develop emerging initiatives around the Limfjord? And how could landscape projects strengthen the experience of Morsø as 'the island in the Limfjord'?


HEIDI-ANN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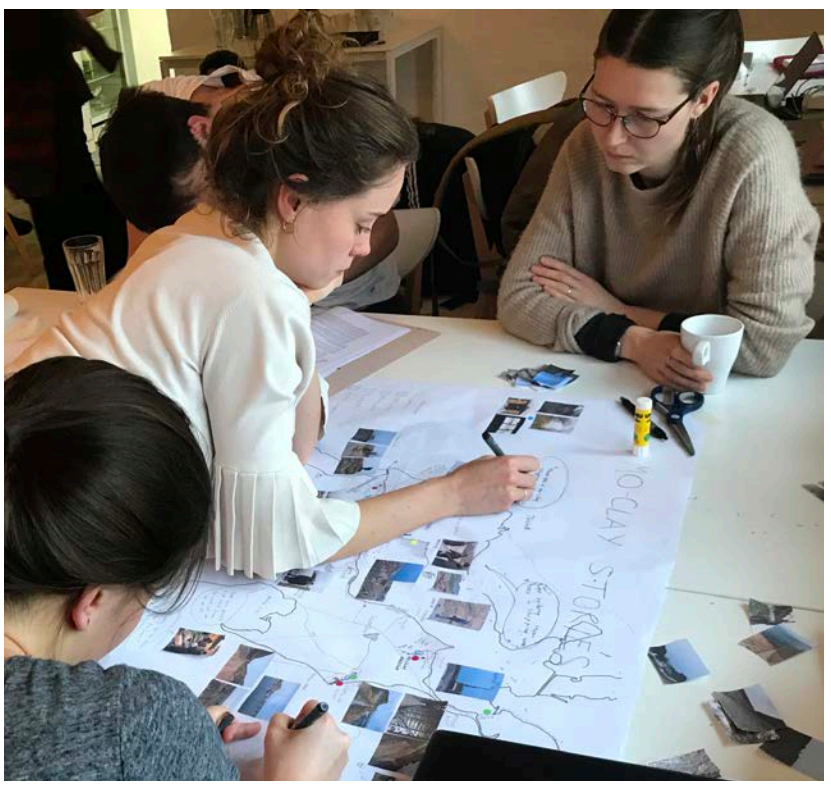
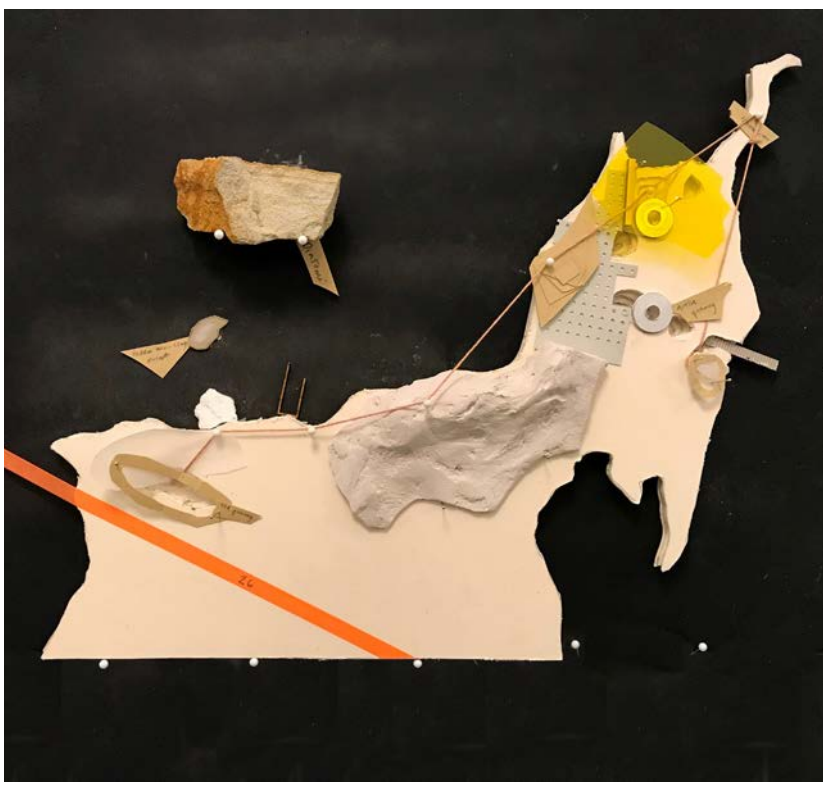




HVORDAN VI HAR ARBEJDET

Med afsæt i de tre udviklingstemaer 1) Molerhistorier, 2) Fra landsby til netværk, og 3) Øen i Limfjorden har de studerende udforsket muligheder for nye strategiske landskabsprojekter. Aktuelle lokale initiati-ver og projekter, lokal viden om stedbundne ressourcer og potentialer, og – ikke mindst – samtaler med folk som allerede engagerer sig i landskabsudvikling på Mors blev til inspiration for nye projektideer.

En uge med intensivt feltarbejde skabte basis for projektudviklingen. På vores første dag blev vi vist rundt på Mors af de kommunale planlæggere Ann-Sophie Øberg, Lauritz Rask og Mette Holst. Vi besøgte Hanklit og Ejerslev havn, gik en tur rundt om Nykøbing Havn, kiggede forbi Strømpehuset i Øster Assels og hørte om erfaringerne med *Landsbyen de 7 sogne* i Hvidbjerg. De næste to dage udførte de studerende tre tematiske *transects*[4]: I små grupper undersøgte de en rute forbi steder med betydning for ét af de tre udviklingstemaer, hhv. langs Limfjordkysten, forbi molergrave eller på besøg i landsbyerne på Sydøst-mors. De bevægede sig rundt i bil og til fods, gjorde iagttagelser og førte samtaler om stedet på stedet.

Formålet med feltarbejdet var at udvikle første ideer og at identificere katalytiske situationer for nye landskabsprojekter, dvs. situationer hvor fysiske tiltag ville kunne stimulere naturudvikling, bosætning eller erhvervsudvikling og bidrage til god livskvalitet. Med det in mente skulle de studerende rette op-mærksomheden mod tegn for forandringer i landskabet, for eksempel i form af fysiske forandringer, nye aktiviteter og anvendelser og ideer og ønsker om forandringer.

Hver gruppe lavede to til tre arrangerede interviews med folk som er engagerede i projekter til land-skabsudvikling på Mors. Derudover lavede hver gruppe flere spontane interviews med folk, de mødte 'på vej'. Mens de arrangerede interviews gav rig, konkret information om stedbundne ressourcer og potenti-aler og igangværende forandringer, bidrog de spontane interviews med indsigt i forskellige menneskers daglige ruter og rutiner og de steder, der betyder noget særligt for dem.

Observationer langs ruten fokuserede på tre typer situationer i alle skalaer: (1) Inside/outside, dvs. rum-lige overgange fra et sted eller landskab til et andet; (2) front/back, dvs. aktiviteter som forgår 'bag sce-nen'; og (3) above/below; dvs. hvordan infrastruktur- og servicenetværker, som ofte er usynlige 'neden-under' en situation, påvirker de synlige aktiviteter 'på overfladen', for eksempel er et busstoppested del af et større eller mindre transportsystem som forbinder et sted til andre steder.

Med udgangspunkt i deres feltarbejde lavede des studerende fælles evalueringskort for hvert tema, de identificerede katalytiske situationer og formulerede første udviklingsvisioner og projektideer, som vi derefter diskuterede med de kommunale planlæggere. De sidste to dage i felten brugte de studerende på mere målrettede stedsundersøgelser med afsæt i deres første projektideer.

HOW WE WORKED

Based on the three emerging development themes; 1) Mo-clay stories, 2) From village to network, and 3) The island in the Limfjord the students explored opportunities for new strategic landscape projects. Emerging local initiatives, local knowledge about place-based resources and potential, and – not least – talking to people who already are engaged in landscape development on Mors inspired the students to develop new project ideas.

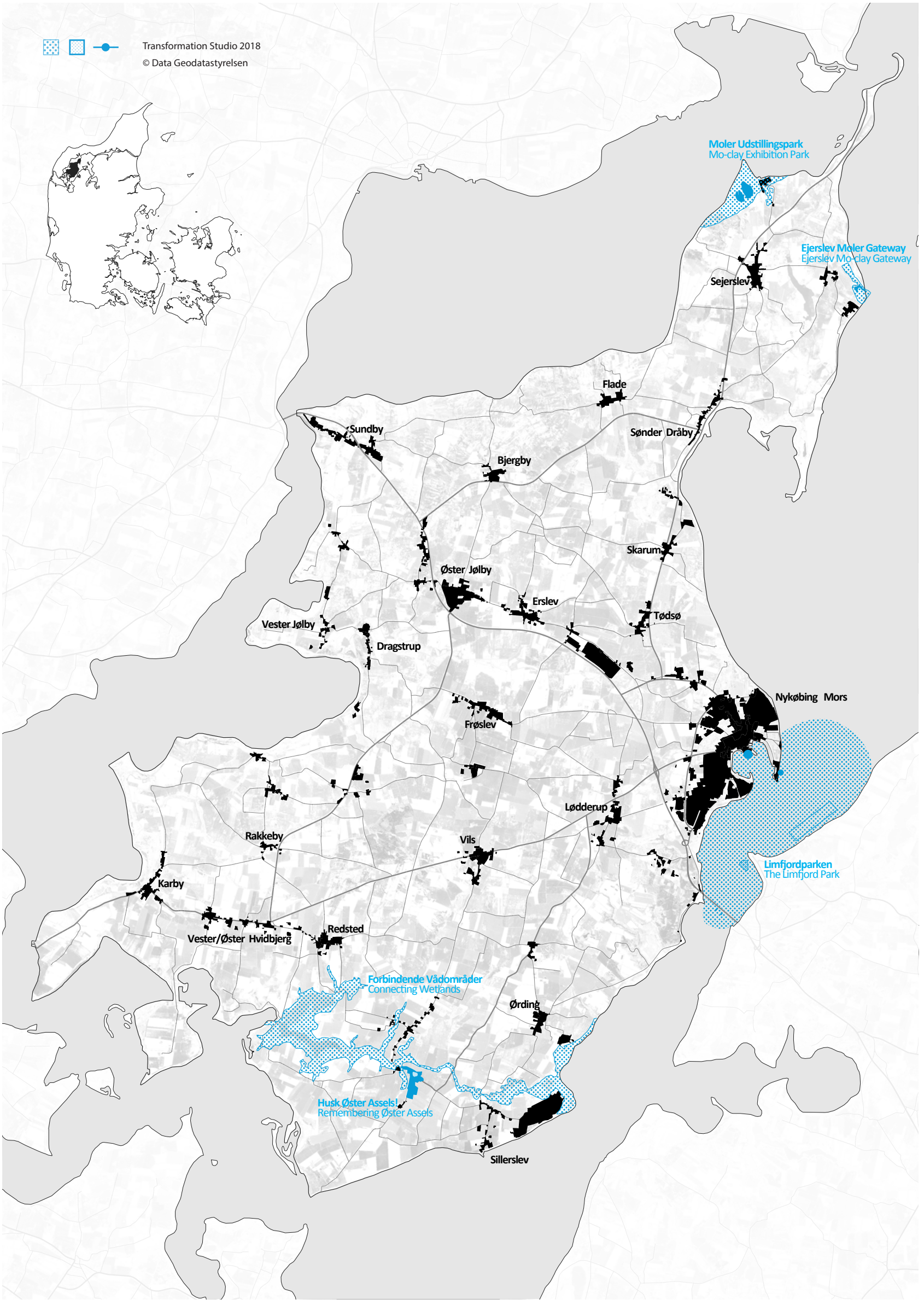
A week of intensive field work formed the basis for project development. On the first day, we were given a guided tour of Mors by municipal planners Ann-Sophie Øberg, Lauritz Rask and Mette Holst. We visited Hanklit and Ejerslev harbour, took a walk around Nykøbing harbour, peeked in at the 'stocking house' in Øster Assels and learned about the *Village of 7 Parishes* in Hvidbjerg. The next two days the students conducted thematic *transects*[4]; in small groups they investigated a route past locations that resonated with one of the three development themes; along the Limfjord coast, past mo-clay quarries, or across the villages of Southeast Mors. They moved around by car and on foot, made observations and had onsite conversations about the landscape.

The aim of these transects was to generate first design visions and to identify catalytic situations for new landscape projects, that is, situations where physical interventions are likely to stimulate positive devel-opment of nature, settlements or businesses and to improve quality of life. With that in mind, students should draw attention to signs of changes in the landscape, for example in the form of physical changes, new activities and uses and ideas and desires for change.

Each group did two to three arranged interviews with people engaged in recent or forthcoming projects. In addition, each group did several spontaneous interviews with people they met 'on the road'. While the arranged interviews provided rich information on place-based resources and potential and ongoing land-scape transformations, the spontaneous interviews contributed with insight into different people's daily routes and routines and the places that mean something special to them.

Observations along the route focused on three types of situation on all scales; 1) Inside/outside, i.e. spa-tial transitions from one place or landscape to another; 2) front/back, i.e. usages and activities that occur 'behind the scenes'; and 3) above/below; i.e. how infrastructural networks and services, which are often invisible 'below' a situation, affect usages and activities 'above', e.g. a bus stop is part of a larger transpor-tation network which creates connections to other places.

Based on their fieldwork the students made common evaluation maps for each theme, identified catalytic situations and formulated first development visions and project ideas, which we then discussed with the municipal planners. The last two days of fieldwork were spent with focused site evaluation based on the students' first project ideas.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Ejerslev Mo-clay Gateway
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Flade
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Skarum
Øster Jølby
Erslev
Tødsø
Vester Jølby
Dragstrup
Frøslev
Nykøbing Mors
Løddrup
Rakkeby
Vils
Karby
Limfjordparken
The Limfjord Park
Redsted
Vester/Øster Hvidbjerg
Forbindende Vådområder
Connecting Wetlands
Ørding
Husk Øster Assels!
Remembering Øster Assels
Sillerslev

Tilbage ved tegnebordene i København udviklede de studerende deres indsigter fra feltarbejdet til mere specifikke udviklingsvisioner, afgrænsede projektområder og definerede konkrete tiltag. De sidste fire uger blev brugt på at udarbejde et strategisk landskabsprojekt med ugentligt feedback fra gæstekritikere.

Flere studerende holdt kontakt med lokale aktører, som de havde talt med på Mors. Andre tog kontakt til nye lokale aktører eller undervejs. På den måde blev de studerende ved med at indarbejde ny input i deres projekter helt frem til afleveringen.

FEM STRATEGISKE PROJEKTER

De fem projekter, der kom ud af kurset, spænder vidt fra ideer til molerbesøgslandskaber ved Skarrehage og Ejerslev havn, en ny form for landsbyfællede i den skrumpende landsby Øster Assels, genoprettede vådområder som nye rekreative forbindelser på Sydmors til en ny park i Limfjorden, som kombinerer økologisk forskning og formidling med vandsportsaktiviteter.

De tre udviklingstemaer er genkendelige i de fleste projekter, mens flere projekter videreudvikler eksisterende projekter eller projektideer. Samtidig præsenterer alle projekter nye originale ideer og indsigter – de foreslår nye programmer, bringer nye steder i spil eller anbefaler nye samarbejdsnetværker. Først og fremmest skaber projekterne nye billeder af mulige fremtidig landskaber, som vi håber, kan være til inspiration for alle de lokale aktører som kommer til at arbejde med udviklingen af landskabet på Mors.

[1] LATOUR, B., 2005. Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[2] TIETJEN, A., 2018. Found in Translation: Working with Actor-Network-Theory in Design Education. *Nordic Journal of Architectural Research, Issue 1:2018,* p. 11-34.

[3] CALLON, M., 1986. Some Elements of a Sociology of Translation: Domestication of the Scallops and the Fishermen of St. Brieuc Bay. In: LAW, J. (ed.), *Power, Action and Belief: A New Sociology of Knowledge?*, pp. 196-233.

[4] Vi har fulgt metoden beskrevet af BAZAR URBAIN, CONTREPOINT and CHRONOS, Z., 2013. Amiens 2030: Le quotidien en projet. Bazar urbain éditions.

Back at the drawing boards in Copenhagen, the students developed their fieldwork findings into more specified design visions, delimited sites for intervention, and defined concrete interventions. Through the last four weeks the students elaborated a strategic landscape project guided by regular feedback from guest critics.

Several students stayed in touch with local actors they had interviewed on Mors. Others contacted new local actors and experts in the process. In this way, the students kept introducing new insights into their projects until the final hand-in.

FIVE STRATEGIC PROJECTS

The five projects that came out of the course range from ideas for mo-clay visitor landscapes at Skarrehage and Ejerslev Harbour, a new kind of village common in the shrinking village of Øster Assels, restored wetlands as new recreational links at Sydmors to a new park in the Limfjord, combining ecological research and dissemination with water sports activities.

The three development themes are recognisable in most projects while several projects further develop existing projects or project ideas. At the same time, all projects present new original ideas and insights – they propose new programs, launch new sites or recommend new collaboration networks. First and foremost, the projects create new images of possible future landscapes, which we hope may be an inspiration for all the local actors who will work on the development of the landscape on Mors.

[1] LATOUR, B., 2005. Reassembling the Social: An Introduction to Actor-Network-Theory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[2] TIETJEN, A., 2018. Found in Translation: Working with Actor-Network-Theory in Design Education. *Nordic Journal of Architectural Research, Issue 1:2018,* p. 11-34.

[3] CALLON, M., 1986. Some Elements of a Sociology of Translation: Domestication of the Scallops and the Fishermen of St. Brieuc Bay. In: LAW, J. (ed.), Power, Action and Belief: A New Sociology of Knowledge?, pp. 196-233.

[4] We followed the method described by BAZAR URBAIN, CONTREPOINT and CHRONOS, Z., 2013. Amiens 2030: Le quotidien en projet. Bazar urbain éditions.

EJERSLEV MOLER GATEWAY

EXPERIENCING NORTH MORS MOLER LANDSCAPES

TOBY ADAMS , MAGNUS HEHLKE, LAURA VANGSGAARD

EJERSLEV MOLER GATEWAY

Den nordlige kystrute på Mors er domineret af et monotomt marklandskab, der ændrer karakter og bliver bakket lige inden det kulminerer i betagende kystklipper, der afslører en unik geologi bestående af diatoméer (kiselalger). Moleren blev skabt for 55. mio år siden på havbunden og består af lag af kiselalger blandet med ler og sort vulkansk aske, hvilket de lokale kalder moler. I løbet af Weichel-istiden nåede den Norske-isen Nordmors og sammenpressede de diatoméer-indeholdende lag, hvilket dannede de bølgende bakker og store klinter som ses i området i dag; såsom Hanklit og Feggeklit. Hanklit, der er den mest imponerende klint i området, har et unikt bagvedliggende bølgende landskab samt forskellige karakteristiske rumligheder man sjældent oplever i Danmark. De smukke former, i den lagdelte moler, afslører fantastiske mønstre og farver som kun kan opleves få steder i verden.
Gemt i landskabet, og løsrevet fra de omkringliggende områder, findes imponerende spor af moler-industrien. Både aktive og forladte molergrave er med til at fortælle den unikke historie om moleret. De tidligste udgravnings-processer af moler startede i Ejerslev i 1903. Den første molerfabrik på Mors er for længe siden revet ned og den industrielle havn er for nyligt blevet omdannet til en lysthavn. Nogle af de ældste molergrave er blevet genopfyldt med jord mens andre stadig ligger som åbne ar i landskabet.
Ved siden af havnen, bagved et smalt dige, ligger en ferskvands lagune der er omkranset af stejle vægge fra en tidligere molergrav. Nord for havnen og lagunen hen imod Ejerslev by ligger to efterladte molergrave med meget forskellige rumlige udtryk samt en stadig aktiv grav, hvor udgravningen antages at fortsætte ca. 20 år endnu.

I dag kommer de fleste mennesker til Ejerslev Havn med et rekreativt formål; for at opleve den lille havn, for at spise is på trapperne foran de ny-renoverede fiskerhuse eller for at nyde udsigten ud over havet – måske går de en lille tur rundt om lagunen. Stedets industrielle historie er meget lidt tilstedeværende og de varierede og kontrastfyldte rumlige oplevelser, som er til stede her, er ikke værdsat synderligt og er ikke noget folk kommer for at se – så lidt at lokale borgere ønsker at fjerne det dige der adskiller lagunen og havet og udvide havnen ind i lagunen.

Vi ser et stort potentiale i at udvikle Ejerslev Havn til et område indeholdende produktionshistorien for moler, samt omdanne det til startpunkt for et moler-oplevelseslandskab, der både er interessant i sig selv og som inviterer til at opleve de andre moler-destinationer på Nordmors. Det er vores vision at Ejerslev Moler Gateway skal være udgangspunktet, hvorfra de besøgende kan opleve de forskellige historiske spor og landskabsoplevelser i relation til moler gennem forskellige rumligheder; fra klinter og havnefront til forladte og aktive molergrave. Ved at understrege rumlighederne, gennem forskellige arkitektoniske interventioner, har de besøgende mulighed for at opleve molerets forskellige sanseligheder; ved at se, lugte, føle og høre moleret. Informationsskilte bliver placeret på udvalgte punkter i området og giver de besøgende information omkring de forskellige moler-typologier og -destinationer, samt opfordrer de besøgende til at opleve de andre moler destinationer på Nordmors med en større forståelse for historien, rumlighederne og strukturerne i moler landskabet.

EJERSLEV MOLER GATEWAY

The northern coastal route of Mors holds a somewhat monotonous agricultural landscape that turns into a hilly and varied landscape with stunning coastal cliffs exposing a unique diatomite geology. Created 55. mio years ago from diatoms mixed with clay and black volcanic ash layers on the seabed is what the locals call Moler (eng. Mo-clay). During the Weichel-ice age, the Norwegian-ice reached Northern Mors, pushing the diatomic layers together creating the rolling hills and large cliff faces seen in the area; such as Hanklit and Feggeklit. Hanklit, being the most impressive cliff face in the area, is also backed by unique undulating landforms and countless distinctive spatiality's rarely experienced in Denmark. Beautiful forms within the layers of moler present amazing natural patterns and colours seen only on a few parts of the globe.
Hidden away within the landscape and detached from the local area are impressive imprints of the moler industry. Some active and some abandoned, these quarries provide a glimpse of how the clay is mined and tell the unique story of moler in the local area. The earliest process of mining the clay started in Ejerslev in 1903. The first moler factory of Mors is long gone and the shipping harbor has recently been turned into a recreational harbor. Some of the oldest quarries have been filled up again with earth while other are still open scars in the landscape.
Adjacent to the harbor, behind a narrow dike, stretches a small freshwater lagoon surrounded by the steep walls of a former quarry. North of the harbor and the lagoon towards Ejerslev await two abandoned quarries with very different spatial typologies and a still active quarry where excavation is assumed to continue app. 20 years from now.
Today, people mostly come to Ejerslev for recreational purposes; to experience the little harbor, to have an ice cream on the stairs in front of the newly remodeled fisher huts and enjoy the view over the water – maybe they take a short walk around the lagoon. The industrial history of the site is little present and the varied contrasting spatial experiences, which are concentrated here, are underappreciated and not something that people come to see – to the extent that local initiatives wish to remove the dike and expand the harbor into the lagoon.

We see a huge potential in Ejerslev for developing a condensed mo-clay production history and mo-clay landscape experience gateway to both represent the area itself but also promote the other mo-clay destinations in North Mors. It is our vision that Ejerslev Moler Gateway should be the starting point from where visitors experience the different historical features and landscape experiences of the moler through a host of different spatialities; from cliff faces and harbor side through to abandoned and active quarries. By activating these spaces through some architectural interventions visitors are able to access different sensory moler experiences; see, smell, touch and hear. Information points located in specific areas of the site provide education into the different moler typologies and destinations and encourage visitors to pursue the other moler destinations of Mors with a deeper understanding of the history, spatiality and structure of the moler.

TIMELINE

Diatoms (Kiselalger) from algae is mixed with clay and black ash layers creating the mo-clay on the seabed

GEOLOGY
55 mio. BC

ICE AGE
27.000 BC

During the Weichsel-iceage Norske-isen reaches North Mors

Memorial stone was raised in 1929 to remember the myth og King Fegge and Hamlet.
The myth tells that Halmet killed King Fegge because he had killed Hamlet's father and married his mother. King Fegges castle was located on Fegge Clif

HAMLET
ca. 500 CE

EXCAVATION
1900

1916 - The factory Skarrehage Moler-værk are built on Northern Mors

1979 - The quarry digging on Klov Bakker ended

1988 - The Fossil and mo-clay museum is established

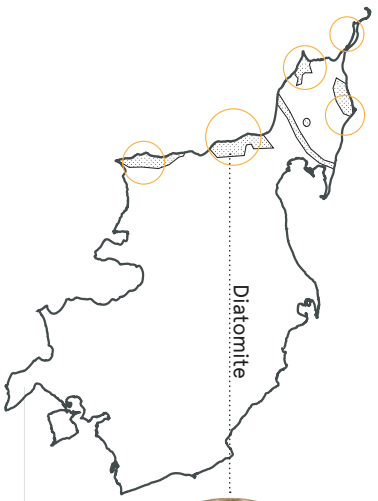
NOW

The mo-clay clifs are eroded by the Limfjord's waves. The layers and folds appear clearly because of the visible black ash layers

FUTURE

UNESCO World Heritage Site application

MO-CLAY DEPOSITES



ISSUES

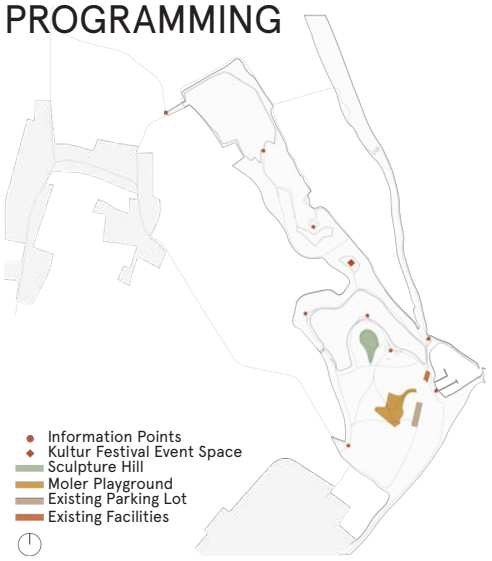
Lack of Cultural Heritage

Inaccessible Landscape

Inaccessible Nature

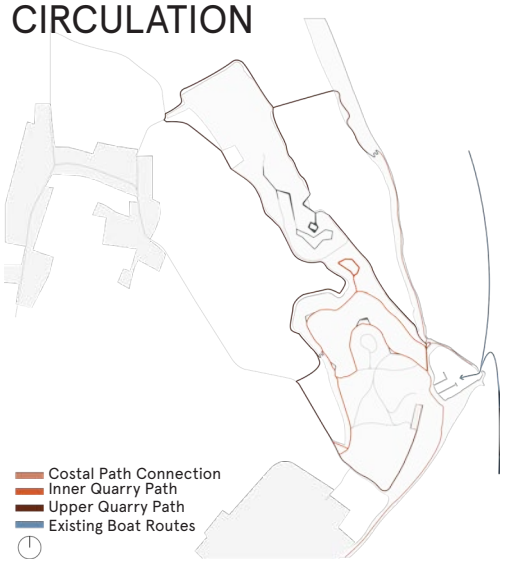
0 1 2 Strategic Plan

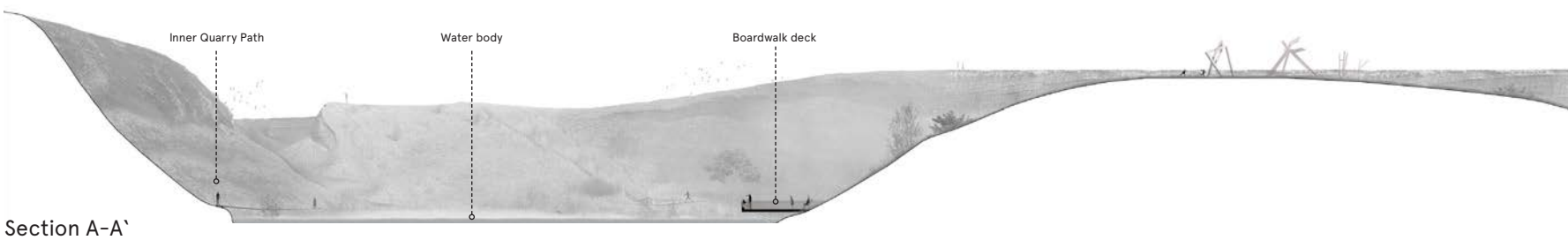
PROGRAMMING



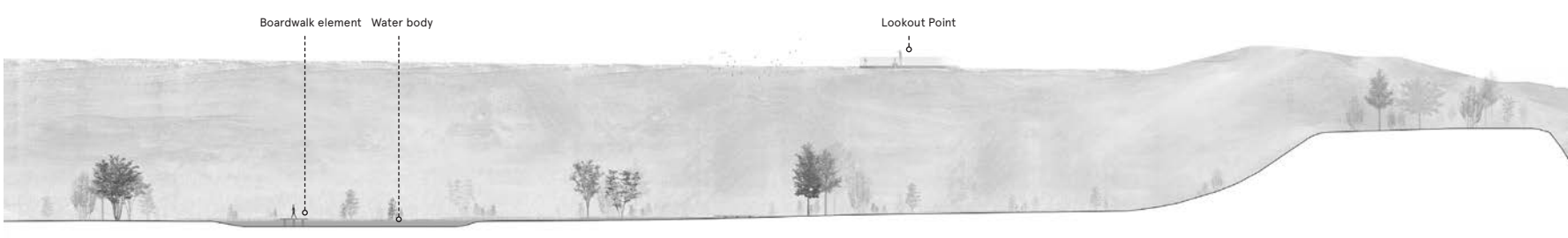
LANDSCAPE FEATURES

CIRCULATION





Section A-A`

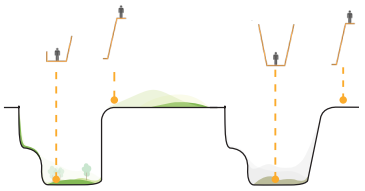


Section B-B`

TYPOLOGY CONNECTION

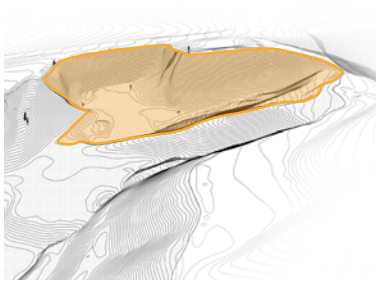
1. MOLER PROCESSING FACTORY

Typology: Active & Abandoned Quarry



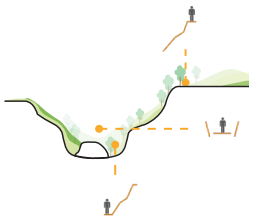
Steep Sloped
Modern
Abandoned Quarry
Vegetated Profile

Steep Sloped
Modern Active
Quarry No
Vegetation

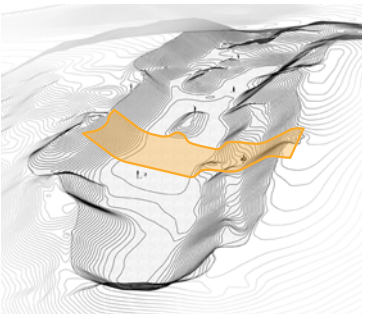


2. KLOVBAKKER

Typology: Natural Coastline

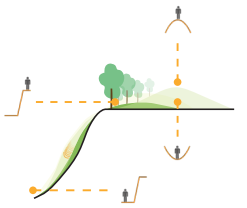


Shallow Sloped Old Quarry,
Naturally Vegetated Profile

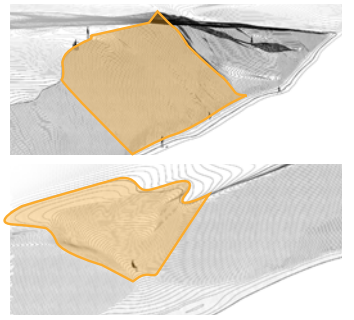


3. HANKLIT & SALGJERHØJ

Typology: Natural Coastline

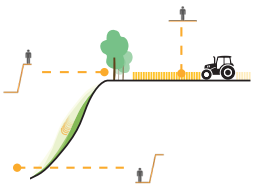


Natural Cliff Face, Picturesque
Agricultural Inland Landscape
With Mixed Vegetation

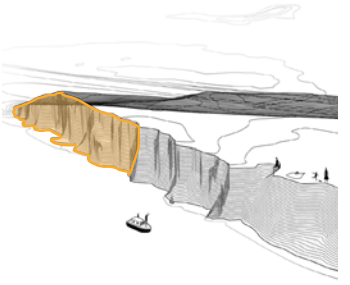


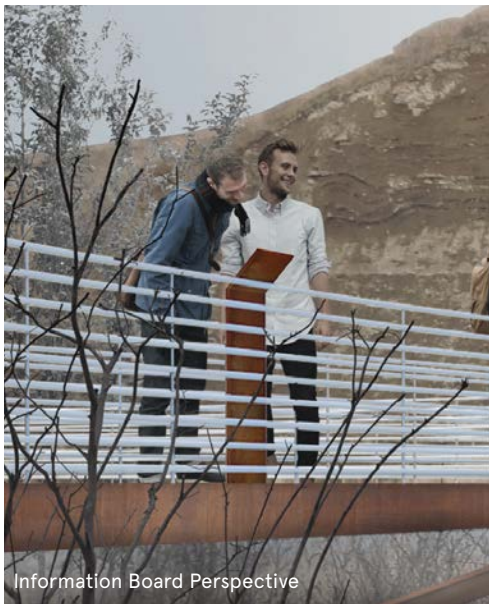
4. FEGGETKLIT

Typology: Natural Coastline

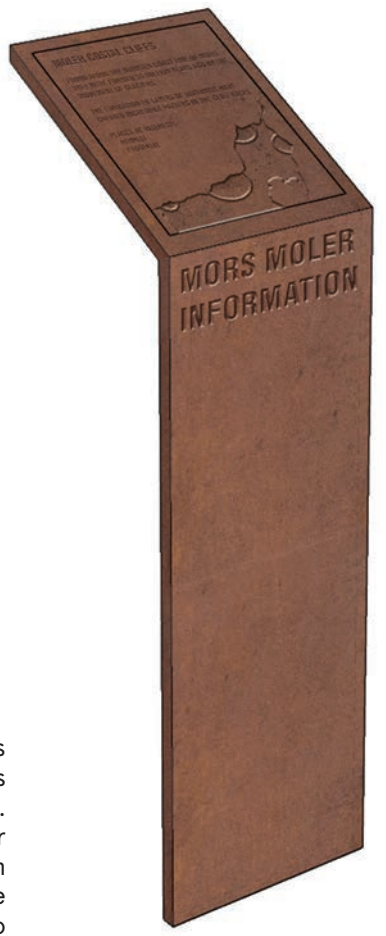


Natural Cliff Face,
Agricultural Inland
Landscape With Mixed
Vegetation



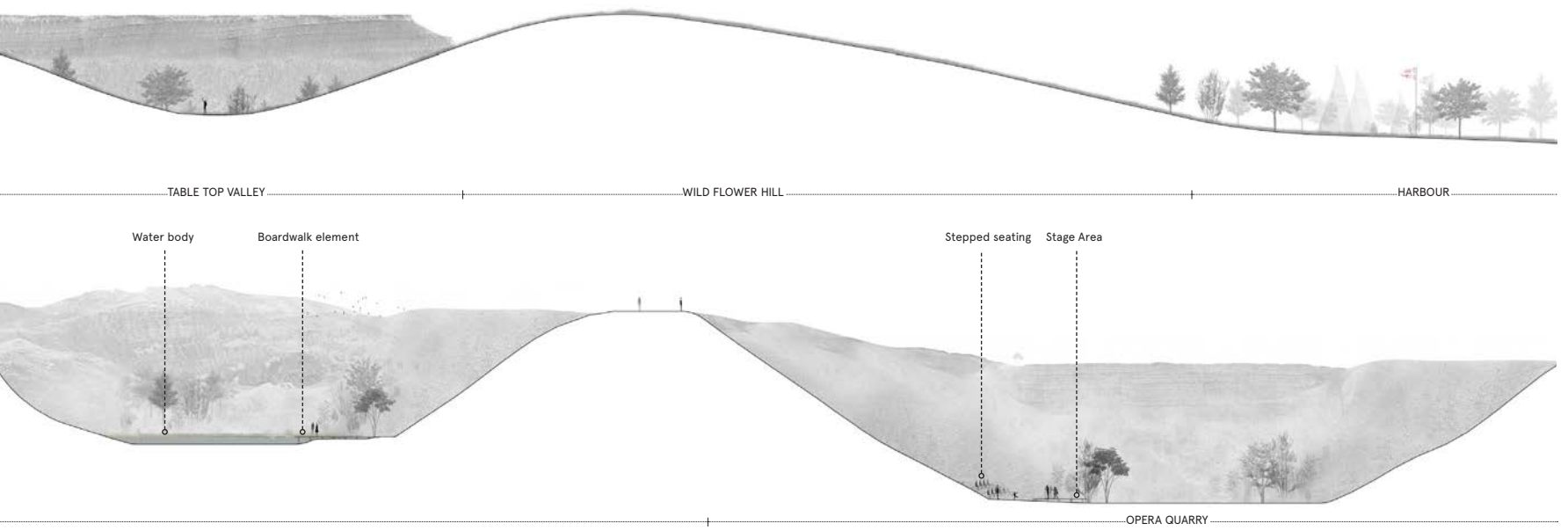


Information Board Perspective



INFORMATION POINTS

Connected to the architectural interventions are information points. The corten plimths revealing key information about the Mo-clay. A map shows where particular structure or typology can be found along the northern coast line. Car, Walking and Boat routes are shown on the map to aid visitors movement to these destinations.



EJERSEV BLUE LAGOON

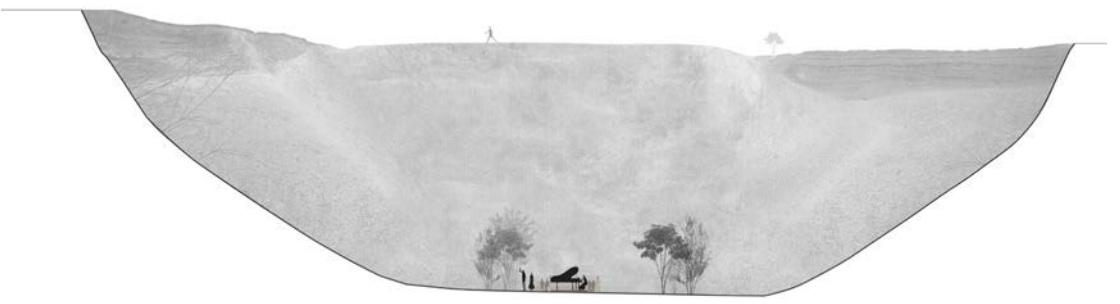
The introduction of architectural interventions in areas of interests along the edge of the existing lagoon, provide new spatial experiences to areas that were previously unattainable. The structures emphasize important vistas across the lagoon onto the impressive mo-clay cliff faces and out towards the harbour and Limfjord. Corten information points located on the new architectural interventions provide visitors with new insights into different mo-clay typologies, forms and structures.

Section C-C` Blue Lagoon

Perspective Blue Lagoon

OPERA QUARRY

A decking boardwalk makes it possible to walk around and view the moler layers of the steep walls from the base of the quarry enabling an opera house like spatiality; in juxtaposition to this a quarry top path provides an overview of the area. The opera quarry will be utilised by the Moler Kultur Day - an additional day proposed for the existing Morsø Festival, the largest cultural event in Denmark. The Opera Quarry's stage will be host to cultural speeches, poems and songs.



Section D-D` Opera Quarry

Perspective Opera Quarry

WETLAND GARDEN

Wetland Garden offers a new nature experience that does not exist today. By using the left over landform from the mining, depressions will be filled with water and planted with native wetland species. A decking path moves through the wetland to a variety of viewpoints show casing both the wetland and the active quarry for people to are more interested in how the mining process works today.

Section E-E` Wetland Garden

Perspective Wetland Garden

TABLE TOP VALLEY

Architectural decking leads people off the existing gravel track and up into a more calm area in the Table Top Valley. This space is highlighted with the architectural decking due to its unique spatiality, resembling similar areas along the North coast adjacent to Hanklit. In addition to the decking and information point are wooden disks that protrude out of the shallow sloped hill side creating small intimate spaces for picnics and relaxation.

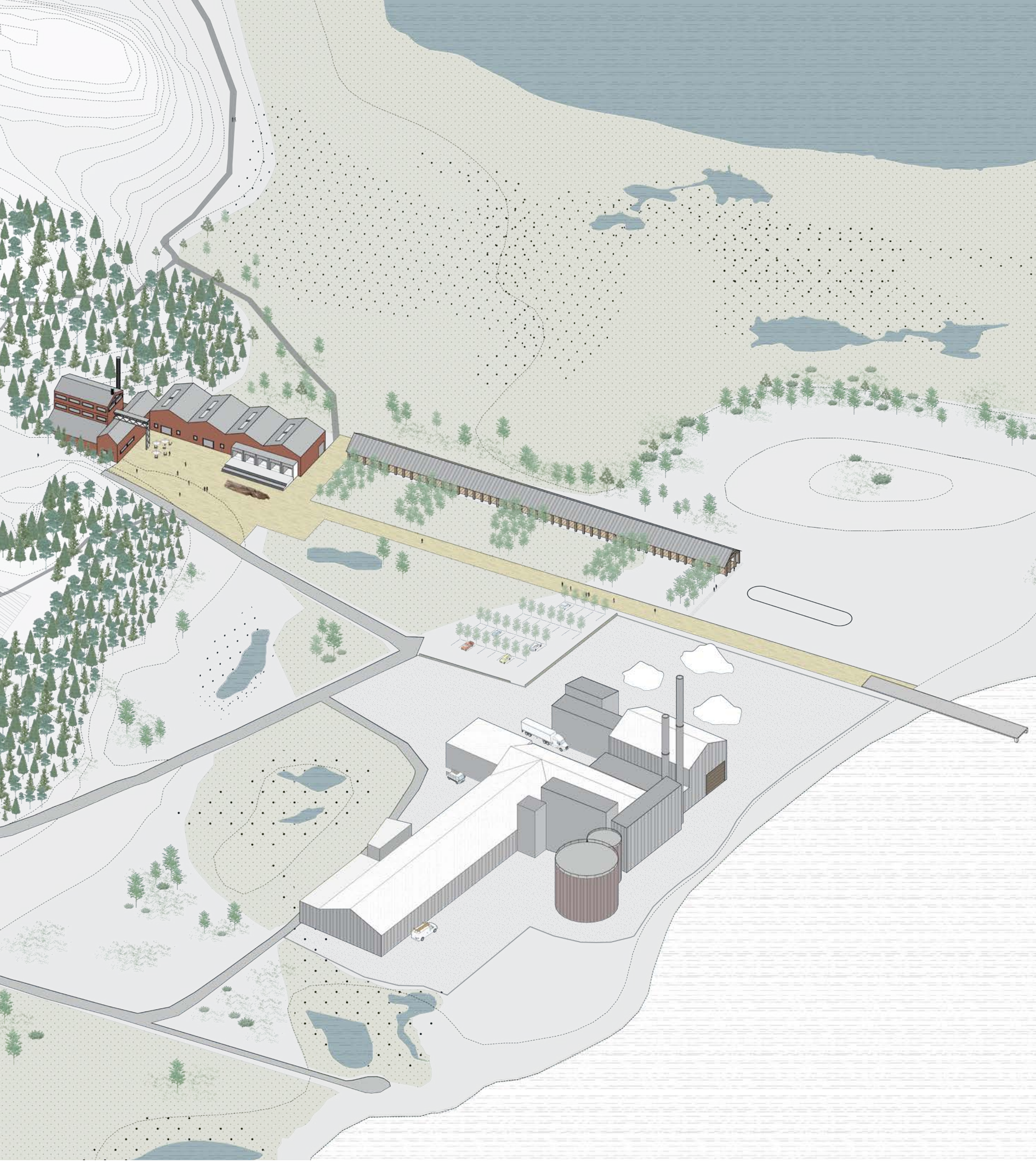
Section F-F` Table Top Valley

Perspective Table Top Valley

Moler Udstillingspark

Production and Recreational Landscapes Experiences

Cecilie Bay Holm
Nicholas Dyakowski
Franziska Kolmer
Robert Schuck



Moler Udstillingspark

Det nyere begreb 'Geopark' har til formål at formidle historien om jordens dannelse og den natur og kulturhistorie et sted indeholder. Begrebet beskriver den stigende interesse for den industrielle arv og formidlingen af landskabers historier som turistattraktioner verden over.

Det unikke landskab ved Skarrehage på Nordmors er et resultat af naturlige processer og i nyere tid også et resultat af menneskelige påvirkninger. Moler er et produkt af sedimentering og forsteningen i form af fosiler af mikroskopiske kiselalger, der skete for omkring 55 mio. år siden. Under efterfølgende glaciale tilbagetog for 22.000 år siden blev moleret eksponeret. I Skarrehage findes netop dette eksponerede molerlandskab og siden 1912 har udvinding og produktion af moleret fundet sted netop her. Traditionelt blev det hovedsageligt brugt til murstensproduktion, men i dag anvendes moleret i en række industrielle- og husholdningsmaterialer. Produktionen er fortsat en integreret del af Mors regionale økonomi med IMERYS fabrikken på Skarrehage, men i den nære fremtid, hvor forekomsten af moleret på øen vil være opbrugt, vil en produktionsovergang til en import-, proces- og eksportmodel blive aktuel. Dette efterlader Skarrehages molerlandskab som en oplagt natur- og kulturarvs formidlings landskab. Skarrehage er i dag opdelt i et fabriks område og i aktive og "tømte" molergrave. Med en sammenfletning af denne opdeling kan molerets geologiske og industrielle aspekter samles i et landskab i 'Moler Udstillings Park'. Besøgende i landskabet kan opleve det allerede eksisterende Moler Museum, der kan formidle de geologiske forekomster i form af sjældne fossiler og sten, og yderligere skal museet være udgangspunkt for fossil-jagt og workshop i det tilstødende nedlagte molergrav.

Fra Moler Museet kan de besøgende fortsætte i en kilometer lang strækning til fabrikken og kysten. På vej til kysten kan en aktiv molergrav på afstand give et billede af den industrielle udvinding af moleret på Mors, mens en anden "udtømt" molergrav er åbent for udforskning. I en ombygget fabriksbygning skal et Moler Center rumme en industrihistorie udstilling samt et Danhostel med café. Endvidere skal et keramikværksted og moler-laboratorium forekomme i forbindelse med industrihistorie udstillingen. Besøgende kan eksperimentere med forskellige anvendelser af moleret i et hydroponisk laboratorium med moler som vækstmedium. På vej til kysten findes en helt unik tidligere murstens tørringslade, der strækker sig ca. 200 meter og med sin gennemsigtighed med udsigt over de tilstødende vådområder og IMERYS fabrikken. Denne skal inddrages som forlængelse af Moler Centeret og fungere som en udstillings sti. Stier over hele området forankres i interessepunkter, såsom "tomme" molergrave eller udsigtspunkter. Endvidere skal pladsen foran Moler Centeret og en bred sti, der strækker sig til kysten parallelt med den eksisterende tørrelade belægges med molermursten. Sammen med molermurstenen skal en ler tolerant vegetationen afspejle moler teamet. Yderligere skal vegetationen sikre de forskellige hældningszoner i lergravene, samt deres unikke rumlige karakter fra erosion. Disse hældningszoner vil skabe mulighed for nye habitater og dermed større biodiversitet.

Moler Udstillings Park formidler en unik geologi- og kulturhistorie, og indeholder fleksible kvaliteter grundet molerets mange facetter i dag og i fremtiden.

Moclay Exhibition Park

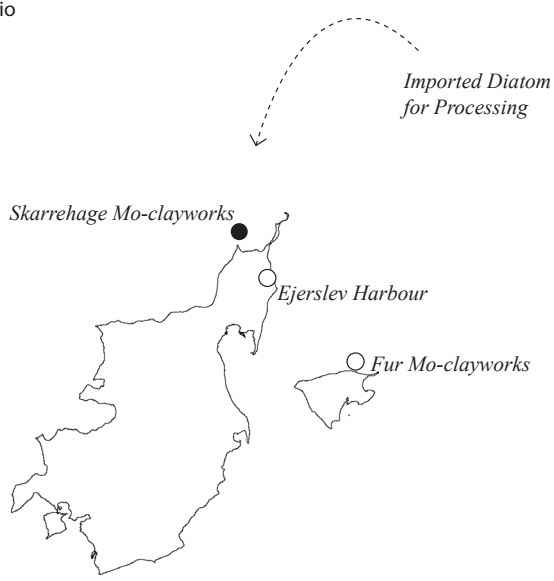
The unique landscape at Skarrehage results from eons of natural processes and continued human influences in the more recent past. Diatomic soils – resulting from the sedimentation and fossilization of microscopic phytoplankton roughly 55,000,000 years ago and subsequent exposure during the glacial retreat of 22,000 years ago – have distinguished this area as a profitable extraction landscape for centuries. Traditionally producing simple clay bricks and today yielding a range of industrial and domestic materials deriving from processed diatomite, this industry continues to be an integral part of the regional economy of Mors with the Damolin/IMERYS processing facilities at Skarrehage having developed as a central nodal point. In a changing situation where the deposits of diatomic soil on the island are soon to be exhausted, this site offers a compelling opportunity for transformation. With industry shifting towards a strict import/process/export model, the facilities here can act as a magnet for visitors at the site and begin to negotiate a shared landscape, limiting the industrial footprint and making spaces of interest more accessible

Visitors to the site can begin at the existing Moler Museum, now acting as a showcase of rare fossil and rock artifacts and a base point for fossil hunting in the adjacent decommissioned quarry. Visitors can continue on foot or by car along the one kilometer stretch to the coast. An active quarry gives a view of the industrial extraction of diatomite on Mors while another decommissioned quarry is open to exploration, showcasing unique spatial characteristics of the quarrying process. Descending from the MoClay shelf to the coastal wetland, the visitor arrives at the MoClay Centre. A converted factory building, the large complex now houses a Danhostel, industrial history exhibitions, café, ceramics studio, and diatomite lab where visitors can experiment small scale with cutting edge uses for the material – a hydroponic lab with diatomite as growing medium. These flexible facilities attract both tourists and regular local visitors alike. Continuing to the coast, visitors can pass through a historic drying barn that stretches approximately 200 metres, enjoying views of the adjacent wetlands, gardens, and Damolin/IMERYS facility.

This dynamic visitor landscape is shaped by a range of interventions at the site. The reprogramming of existing, underutilized buildings nudges the industrial actors to shrink their footprint at the site given the changing nature of their presence here. Defining the boundaries and overlaps in usage for visitors and industry, a key point is a shared parking lot separating the Damolin/IMERYS plant from the drying barn gardens. Framing pathways throughout the site, nature trails are anchored at points with brick mosaic platforms while a hardscape brick plaza is installed outside the MoClay Centre with a path stretch to the coast parallel to the existing drying barn. Working with vegetation, ornamental gardens beside the drying barn and overtop of a factory footprint adjacent to the coast create sightlines and zones of interest for visitors. More pragmatically, revegetation of steep and gentle slope zones of the quarries will secure their unique spatial character from erosion while reestablishing habitat. What results is a landscape that uncovers its natural and industrial histories while eagerly pursuing future transformations.

Danish Reserves of Mo-clay

Mors and Fur Islands



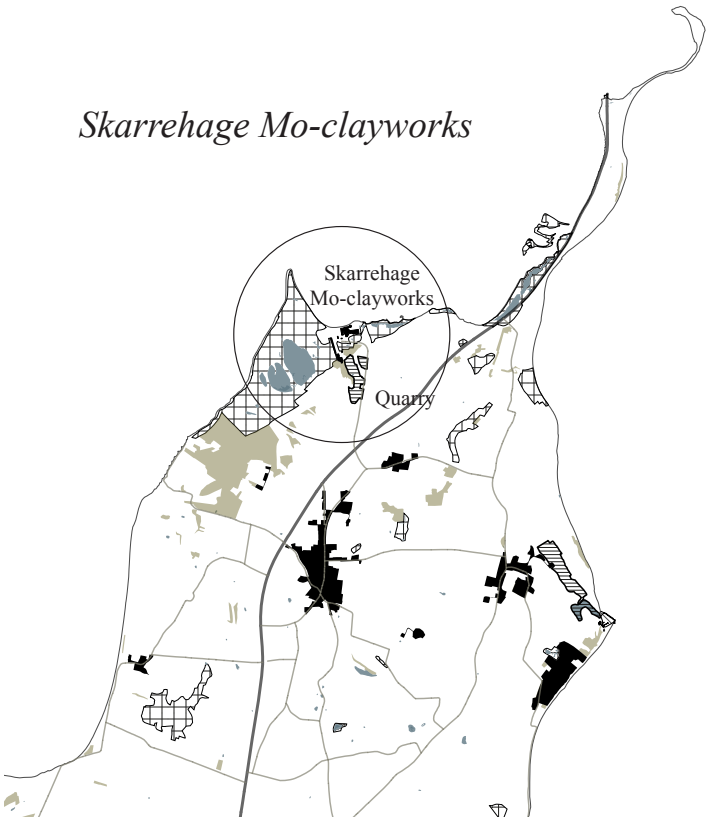
Active Mo-clayworks & Quarries

Global Reserves of Diatomic Soils (Mo-clay)

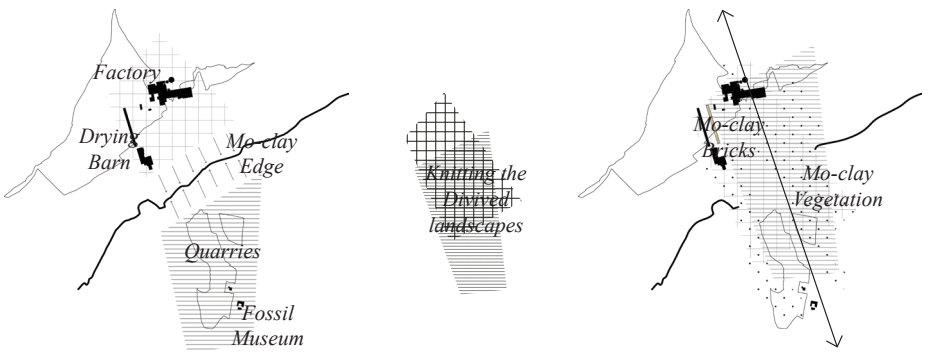
1: Argentina
2: Australia
3: Bolivia
4: Brazil
5: Canada
6: China
7: Costa Rica
8: Czech Republic
9: Denmark
10: France
11: Guatemala
12: Japan
13: Mali
14: Mexico
15: Mozambique
16: New Zealand
17: Peru
18: Russia
19: Saudi Arabia
20: Spain
21: Turkey
22: United States
23: Zimbabwe

Active Diatom-works & Quarries

Skarrehage Mo-clayworks

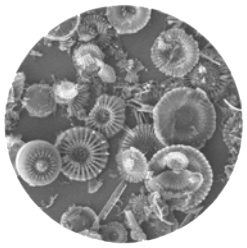


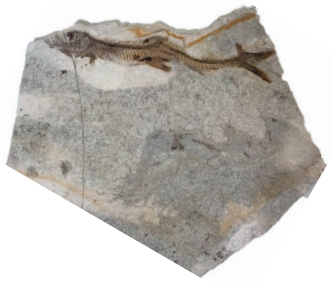
Concept: Knitting the Mo-clay Edge



Mo-clay bricks, clay tolerant vegetation and new programs to the differnt areas of the site, will merge the previously divided landscapes.

Mo-clay Timeline





Mo-clay Brick

55 - 52,000,000 Years Before Present

During the Tertiary Period, a warm climate and higher sea levels saw high levels of growth of microscopic shelled phytoplankton called diatoms in the sea over Mors' present location. The shells of the diatoms and layers of ash from periodic volcanism settled on the seafloor and formed a compact deposit roughly 60 metres thick - now known as diatomic soil or moclay.

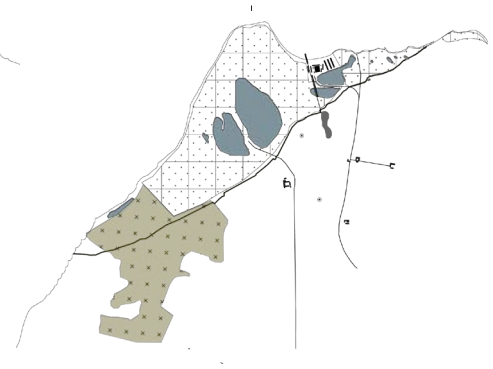
22,000 Years Before Present

During the last glacial maximum, Mors was buried under a kilometre thick sheet of ice. As the glaciers receded, the iconic moclay cliffs on Mors's coast took shape through uplift as post-glacial rebound. Exposed faces have been subjected to weathering and erosion, revealing the layers of ash that indicate volcanic events, while large deposits inland remain covered by surface soils.

1900

The moclay deposits on Mors and Fur, long use natively for bricks, enters into industrial utilisation. Shipped predominately by sea, molerworks developed accompanying harbors to facilitate this (pictured: Ejerslev Havn, 1912). Mo-c lay is mostly sold as bricks or a raw material.

1840



1901

Skarrehage Landscape Experience Collage

20th Century

As Diatomite found new uses, the moclay industry on Mors expanded accordingly. Here, the expansion at Skarrehage (pictured: 1950) is visibile in the built structures and the landscape. With expanded facilities, moclay is increasingly processed and sold in a variety of grades for the fertilizer industry. It is also a new staple for domestic cat litter sold across Europe.

2000

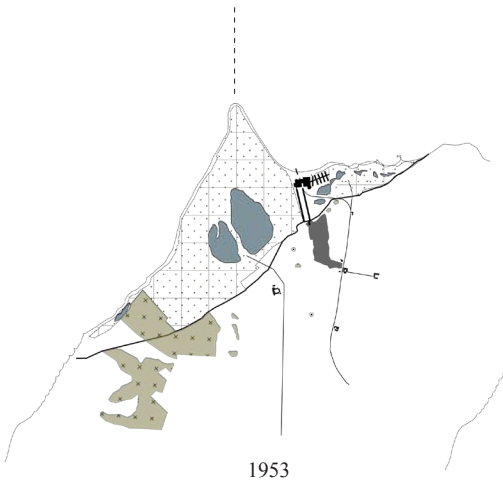
A fully modern operation, the plant at Skarrehage is capable of processing diatomite into various grades with a wide range of applications: abso media, cat litter, and industrial additive. Excavating two quarries, at Skarrehage and Ejerslev, the company's activities continue to shape the landscape of Mors.

2017

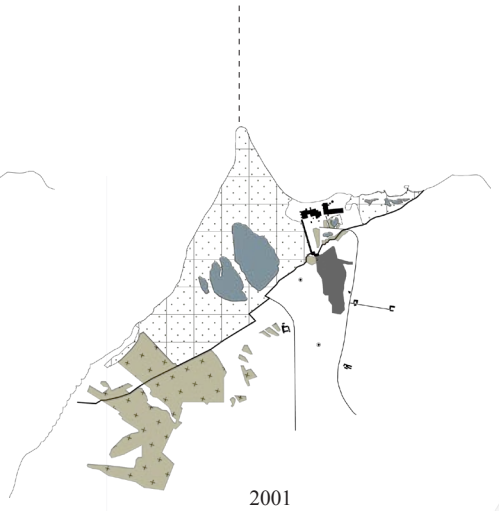
The purchase of Damolin's operations on Mors by French giant IMERYS has strong implications. Given dwindling moclay deposits on Mors, the plant now imports raw diatomic soil from outside of Denmark for processing and subsequent export again.

Future

As Mors' diatomic soil reserves are exhausted, IMERYS will transition to a strict import/process/export production model. The proposal will leverage this novel situation to negotiate a shared parallel landscape at Skarrehage and transform it for a new context and new users.



1953



2001

Siteplan 1:25.000

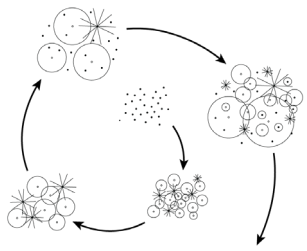
Mo-clay Vegetation Development

The plantings are developed through the principles of nature-based forestry management and on the tolerance of selected species to wet / clayish soil.

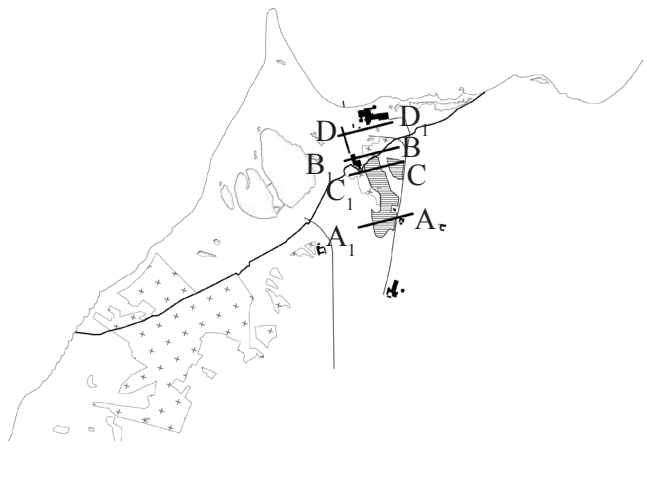
The vegetation in the area will consist of 60% Birch, 40% mixed Pines, Spruce, and 10% mixed Oak, Willow, Rowan, and reed on the open wet areas.

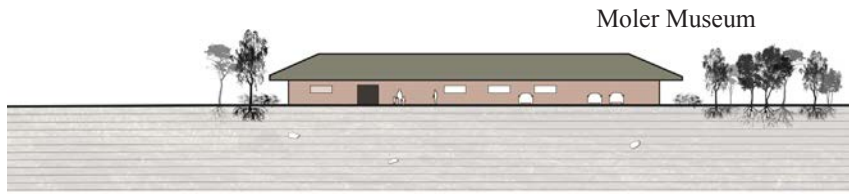
The forest vegetation is established with large volumes of small trees planted close to each other. This will force the trees to grow fast and give volume from the start. Over time the vegetation will be thinned and eventually develop into a layered forest vegetation.

Next to the Drying Barn the existing tree stands are selectively cleared out in a pattern echoing the built structure of the barn.

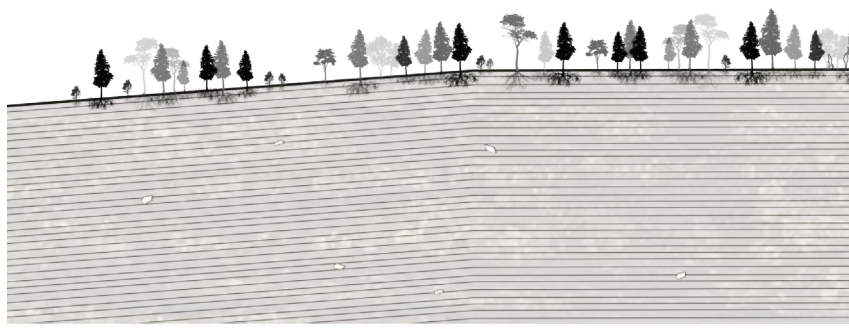


The tree volumes development

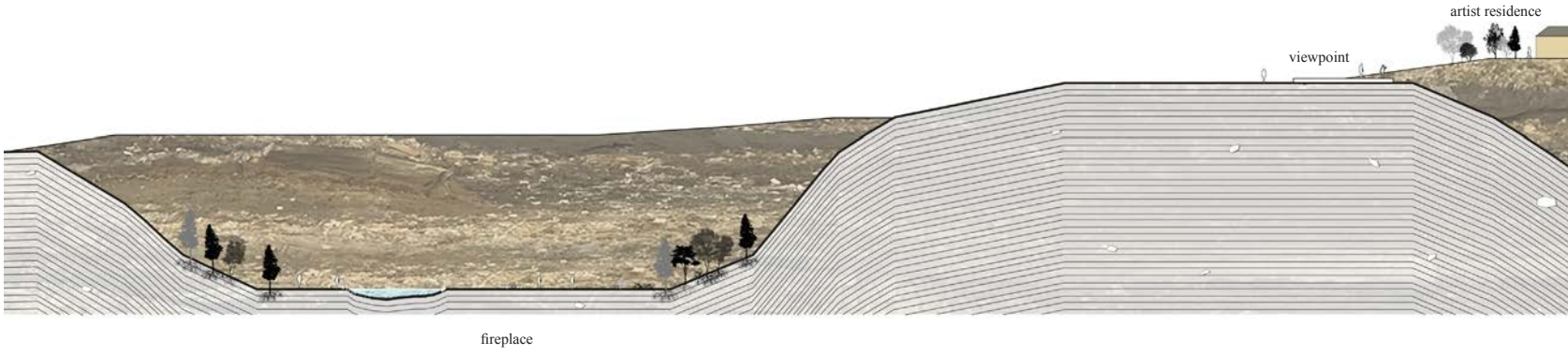




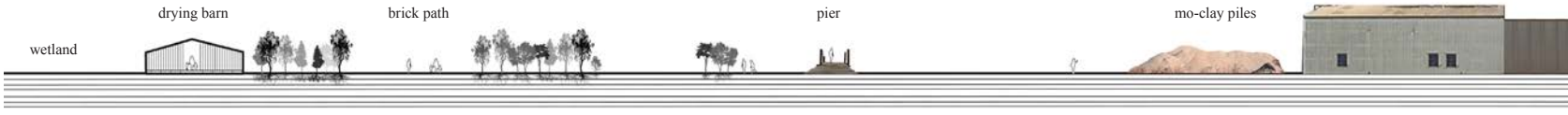
A



B

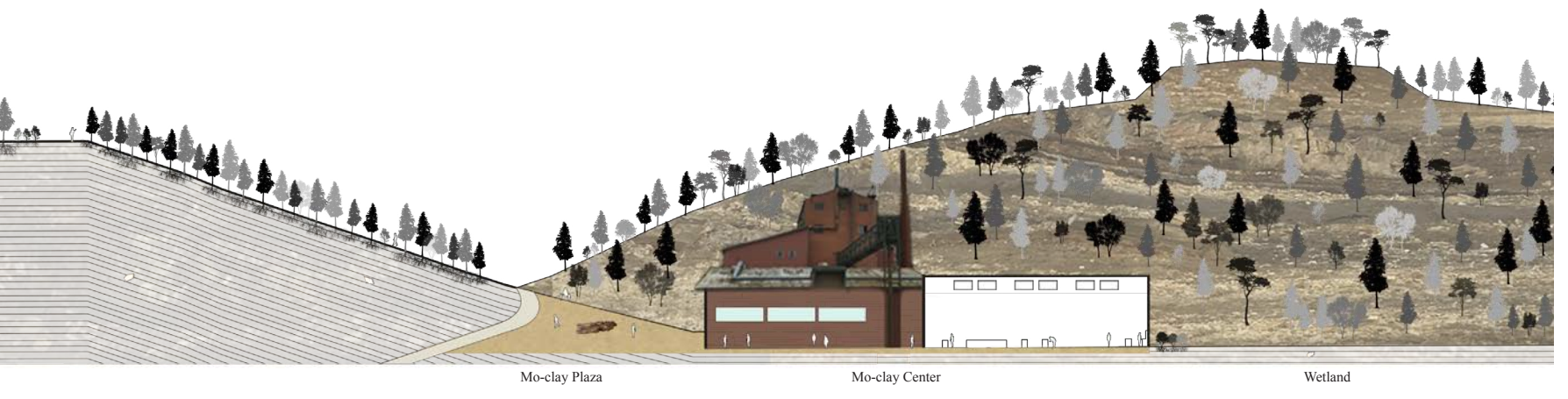


C



D

fossile hunting



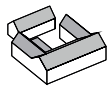
Mo-clay Plaza Mo-clay Center Wetland

active quarry

fatory

Sections showing the spatial experience

Programming



Moler Museum

The existing fossil museum will retain some of its exhibitions while shifting towards an activity centre, acting as the basis for fun fossil hunting exhibtions in the adjacent quarry.

Gear up and go fossil hunting in a nearby decommissioned quarry

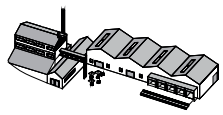
Discover rare rocks and fossils at the Moler Museum

Artists Residence

The former quarry director's house has been repurposed for an artist in residency program. Artists can enjoy a serene working environment while visitors can take a peak at their works.

Hike the upper trails around the quarries.

Enjoy the special location of the aritst's residence right at the quarrys edge and have a look at recent artworks.



Mo Clay Centre

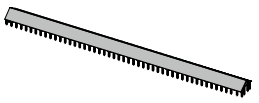
The old factory building has been converted to a multifunctional centre featuring a hostel, labratory, exhibitions, and cafe.

Get hands-on with moclay and make something in the ceramics studio.

Enjoy a meal of hydroponically grown greens from the moclay lab!

Relax in the cafe or extend your stay over night at the hostel.

The MoClay Centre features a plaza carpeted with moclay bricks connecting the coast inland through the quarries



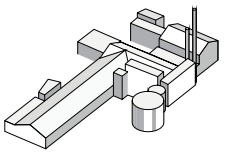
Drying Barn

A former drying barn, already acting as exhibition space to show the area's industrial history has been improved and highlighted.

Learn about the industrial history of moclay at the drying barn exhibitions and enjoy the few to the wetlands on one side and the factory on the other.

Explore the Skarrehage wetland paths.

Go birdwatching at the beach.

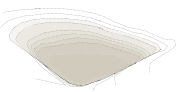


IMERYS Plant

An active processing plant for diatomic soils, visitors can take tours here to see the modern refining process in action.

Take a tour of diatomite processing facilities at the active IMERYS plant.

Tour an active quarry.



Quarries

An active quarry is allowed for visits and tours during weekends and decomissioned quarries are used for fossil hunting and hiking for visitors and locals alike.

Experience the active quarry from the viewpont and explore it in weekends.

Relax with a campfire under the stars in the decommissioned quarry pit!

A moclay brick path connects the MoClay Centre to the coast, passing by the historic drying barn and the active IMERYS facility

REMEMBERING ØSTER ASSELS

Amalie Ellehøj Okkels
Ana Paula Yánez González
Daniel Jakobsson
Alexa Haraga

Husk Øster Assels!

I Nordvestjylland, I midten af Syd-Mors, omringet af vådområder og landsbrugsarealer, ligger Øster Assels; en tidligere vigtig handelsby som I dag er langsomt ved at forsvinde, i forbindelse med reduceret befolkning og arbejdspladser.

I 1860-tallet blev den små landbrugsby til en handelsby og i slutningen af 1800-tallet nåede byens folketal sit højdepunkt med omkring 600 beboere og tyve forskelligartede butikker. Mekaniseringen af landbrug formindskede behovet for arbejdskraft og som følge af dette begyndte flere mennesker i stigende grad at flytte til de større byer. Konsekvensen af denne affolkning var en drastisk stigning i antallet af tomme bygninger i Øster Assels.
Morsø Kommune startede efterfølgende en omfattende sanering i landsbyen, hvor tomme og forfaldne bygninger blev jævnet med jorden. I dag kalder Øster Assels sig selv for "de ældres by"; en titel der erkender det faktum at byens gennemsnitalder er høj og at unge familier ikke forventes at flytte til byen i den nærmeste fremtid. Byen vil dermed over tid forsvinde. I dag er Øster Assels befolkningstal mindre en 200 og landsbyen kan derfor ikke, ifølge dansk statistik, kaldes for en by mere.

Affolkning er et fænomen der ikke blot går ud over Morsø Kommune men også andre landlige territorier i hele verden. Årsagerne er mange, som eksempelvis reduktion i madproduktion forbundet med landbrug og andre tilknyttede industrier. Dette projekt arbejder med de problemer der skabes ved affolkning i landlige omgivelser og forfald indenfor Mors, med speciel fokus på Øster Assels. Spørgsmålet er ikke hvordan de døende landsbyer kan reddes, men hvordan man designer hensigtsmæssigt i disse landsbyer med sine unikke betingelser. Hvordan man nedriver en døende landsby på en værdig måde for de resterende beboer og alle dem som på et tidspunkt har kaldt Øster Assels for sit hjem. Dette er en vigtig opgave; samfundsmæssigt og rumligt.

Øster Assels var oprindelig en landsby der var bygget omkring Gaben; et fællesområde der lå i byens hjerte med kirken i midten. Kirken, der ligger på en bakke sammen med den gamle kirkegård, er den primære monumentale genstand der definerer landsbyens grundlæggelse. Bakken har en tydelig grænse, dannet af en gammel støttemur. Da byen voksede, begyndte Gaben at fyldes op med bygninger og det tidligere fællesareal forsvandt. I forbindelse med fornylig nedrivning af bygninger omkring kirken, er Gaben dog langsomt begyndt at tage form igen.

Projektet forslår en genetablering af Gaben, gennem nedrivning af tomme bygninger inden for området samt en etablering af både et fællesareal for lokale og en rumlig identitet, hvor Gaben kan igen forstås som et centralt åbent område. Ruinerne betragtes som genstander af æstetik, nostalgi og melankoli og repræsenterer en forbindelse mellem fortid og fremtid.

Senere kan den delvist forsvundne landsby tiltrække turister, der vil få mulighed for at opleve en tidligere trivende landsby. Strategien er tidsubegrænset samt fleksibel.

Remembering Øster Assels

In North-West Jutland, in the center of South-Mors, surrounded by wetlands and agricultural fields, lies the village of Øster Assels. Once an important center of shopping and trade, the village is now slowly vanishing with decreasing population and lack of workplaces.

From the 1860s the small farming village started to become a merchant city, reaching its peak at the end of the 19th century with approximately 600 people and 20 different shops. After the mechanization of agriculture eliminated the need for human labour, people started to lose their main source of employment and move to cities. As a consequence of this decline, many empty buildings were left behind in Øster Assels.

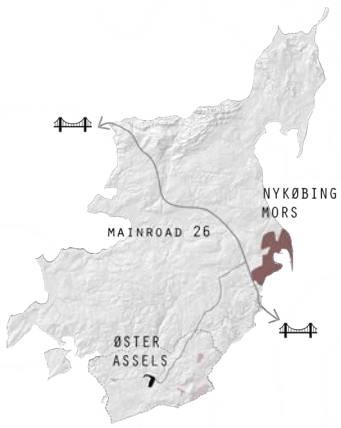
The demolition project of the municipality started to erase the abandoned buildings and clean up Øster Assels from the decaying houses. Present day the village calls itself an elderly village. The acknowledgement of this fact means the acceptance that there will be no young families moving into Øster Assels, thus the village will die out. Today Øster Assels' population is below 200, which means that it is no longer considered as a town and there is no statistical data kept about its population anymore.

Rural decline is a phenomenon affecting rural territories around the globe, including the island of Mors. Rural depopulation has been caused by a number of factors, such as a decline in employment in food production based on farming and the attached industries. This project addresses the issue of rural depopulation and decline within Mors, focusing specifically on the village of Øster Assels. The question is not how to "save" declining communities. Rather, it is how to appropriately design for the unique condition of decline. Finding a dignified way for the unbuilding of shrinking villages for the people who live there and who have had their home there is an important societal and spatial development task.

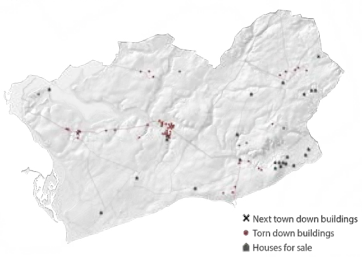
Øster Assels was originally a village built around a common centre, the Gap. It was a common space in the heart of the village, with the Church in the middle. The church is the primary monumental object that defines the foundation of the village. It sits on top of a hill with the old cemetery. The hill has a distinct border formed by an old retaining wall. As the village was growing, the Gap started to be filled with buildings and the space which used to belong to the community disappeared. However, recently as a consequence of the demolishing, the former organization of the Gap is starting to be apparent again.

The project proposes to continue the re-establishment of the Gap by unbuilding the vacant houses within the Gaben and create both a common space for the locals and a special spatial identity, where the Gap can be perceived again as a central open space. The ruinscapes are going to be seen as objects of beauty, nostalgia and melancholy, representing a connection between the past and the future.

In a later perspective, the partially unbuilt village can attract tourists, who will get to know a once prospering village. The strategy is open-ended and flexible. The possibility for the village to be revived is maintained by leaving the buildings outside the gap.



DEMOLISHED AND VACANT HOUSES



MUNICIPALITY'S PLAN FOR WETLAND PATH

- GAP
- Wetland
- Main roads
- Roads
- Empty buildings
- Empty plots
- Important buildings
- Proposed wetland path
- Heart path

BUILDINGS WITH VALUE

1. The Assembly house

The assembly house of Øster Assels where locals can throw parties and other social events and where they regularly meet for dinner clubs.

2. Øster Assels Kirke

The church is the primary monumental object that defines the foundation of the village. It plays a strong role in the community and is very active.

3. Strømpehuset

A newly renovated, historic building with a shop, bed-and-breakfast and a small gallery. The locals were included in the decision on the building's future use.

4. MinKøbmand

A grocery shop on two floors that sells everything from hunting gears to liquorish ice cream.

5. Borgerhuset

The community house, where meetings are kept. Here, locals can see a doctor once in a week and go to the gym. The building also has a small selection of books.

6. Dagli' Brugsen

A more traditional grocery shop, which also acts as meeting place for locals. The shop assistant knows everyone.

176 407 573 356

1466 The village is first mentioned as Atzels.

1780

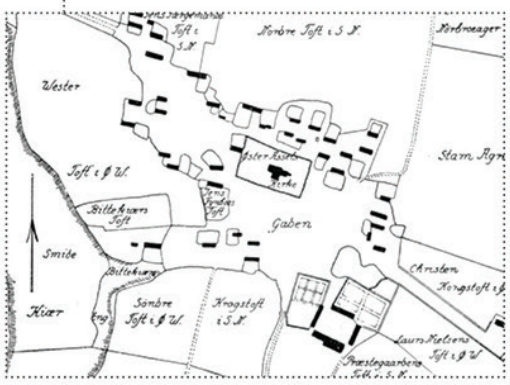
1801 Most of the inhabitants are engaded in agricultu-re.

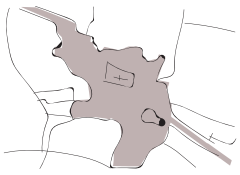
1850 Øster Assels started to become a small "merchant city".

1860

1899 As a result of the fertile farmlands and prospering agriculture, the population was growing strongly.

1955



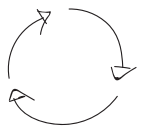


THE COMMON

The project proposes to continue the re-establishment of the Gap, both as a common space within the heart of the village and as a perceiveable open space around the church.

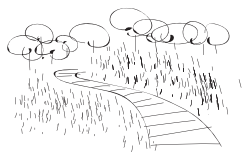
UNBUILDING

The unbuilding, should happen slowly. Viewed from the exterior, the buildings simply shrink in the landscape. The demolition is then less sudden and as a mourning process, there is time to reveal narratives of what is lost.



MATERIAL FLOW

The carefully disassembled materials can be more effectively recycled, which is a main priority of the project. The materials from the unbuilt houses are going to be reused within the village, benefiting the strong community as well as the future visitors.



NATURE ACCESSIBILITY

A path, already proposed in the Renewal plan of Øster Assels, is going to be realized, connecting the village with the surrounding wetland.

PHASE 1 - RECLAIMING THE COMMON - THE GARDEN

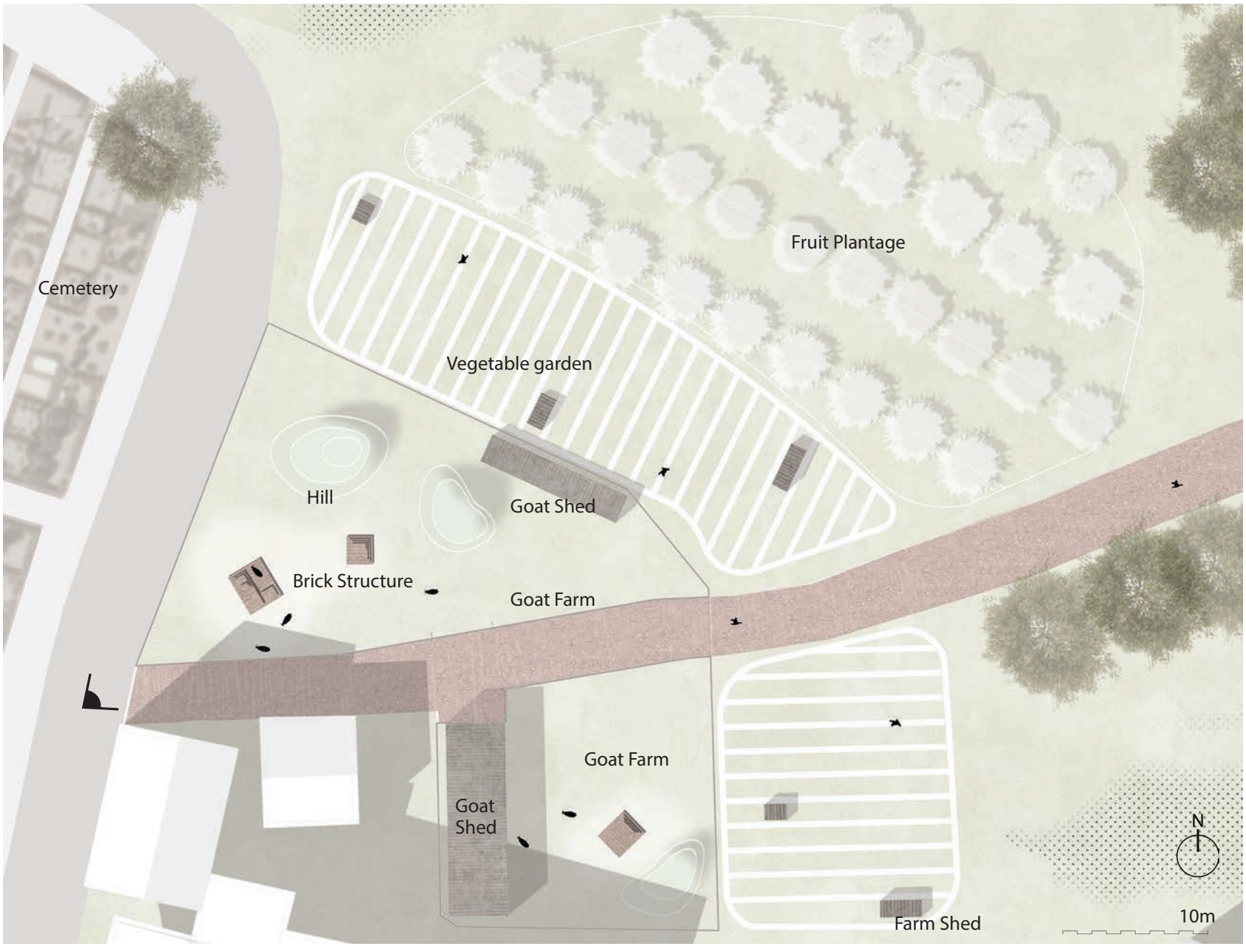
BEFORE

On the eastern side of the Gap, many buildings have already been demolished. Already today, a small common space has started to take form in the area, where a few goats have been placed inside a fence for entertainment purpose.
With the common garden and farm, we propose to bring agriculture back into the village and at the same time strengthen and expanding the common place.
The park is divided into three parts. In the full functioning goat farm, the visitors can walk among the goats and get educated on the daily and seasonal farming process as well as simply watching goats climb on bricks from demolished houses.
The vegetable gardens will serve as a communal farm for locals and in the fruit plantation locals will have an easy access to fruits. Furthermore, the fruit plantage is at the border of the Gap, creating the perception of its border.

From the 1860s the small farming village started to become a merchant city, reaching its peak at the end of the 19th century with approximately 600 people and 20 different shops. From the 1950s the mechanization of agriculture eliminated the need for human labour, thus people started to lose their main source of employment and move to cities. By 1955, the population decreased to 356 inhabitants. As a result of this decline, many empty buildings were left behind within Øster Assels.

In 2005 the village was nominated as the ugliest city of Denmark. Soon after, the demolition project of the municipality started to erase the abandoned buildings and clean up Øster Assels from the decaying houses. In 2012 the Renewal Plan of Øster Assels was made by the Municipality, including the locals in the planning process.

Today the population is below 200, which means that it is no longer considered as a town and there is no statistical data kept about its population anymore.



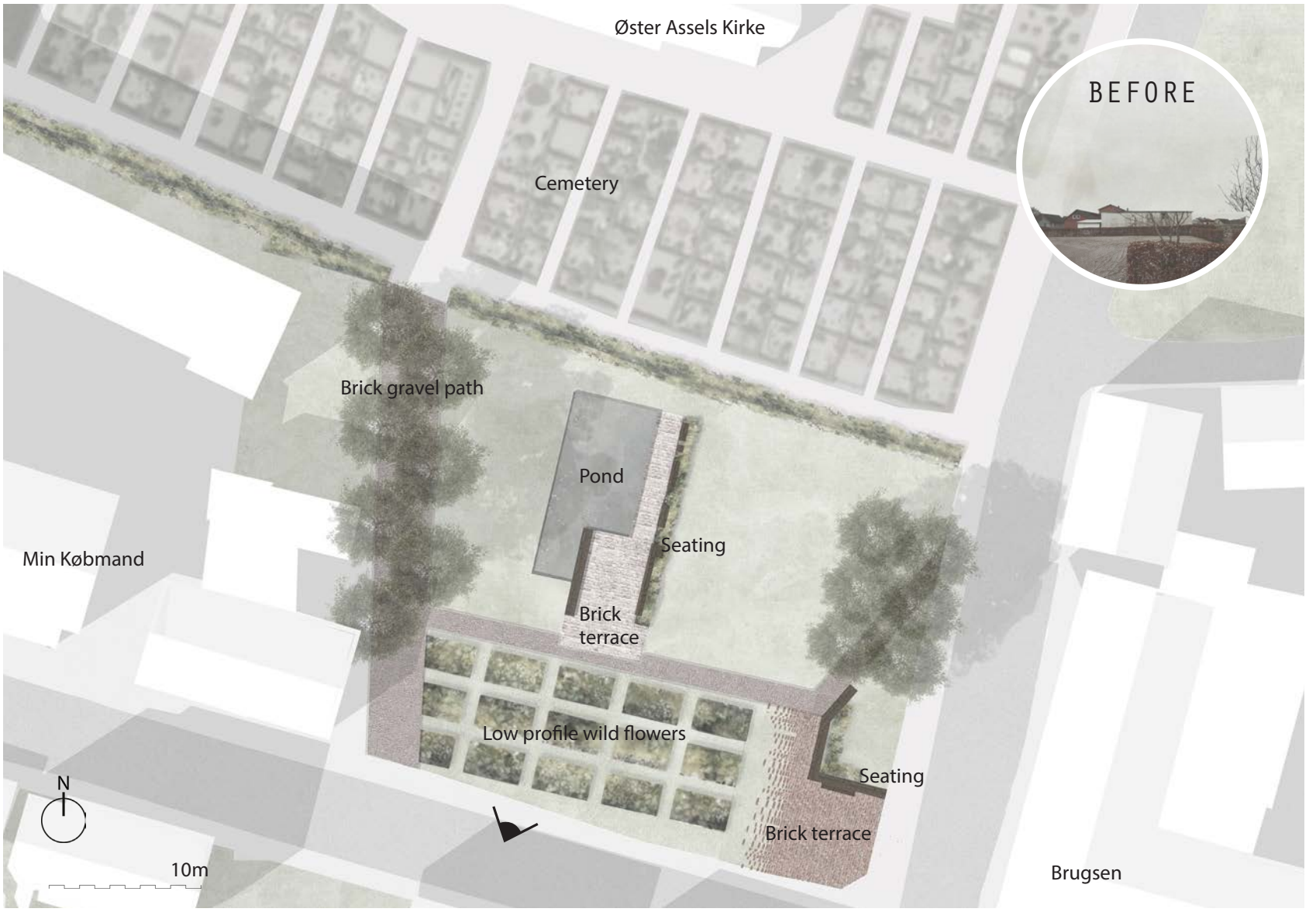
PHASE 2 - UNBUILD AND REMEMBER - MEMORIAL SQUARE

The project is proposing to create a new common space south of the church, where three buildings were demolished and one is vacant. Currently a part of the area is used as a parking lot, but due to the place's connection to the church it is a potential recreational space for the community.

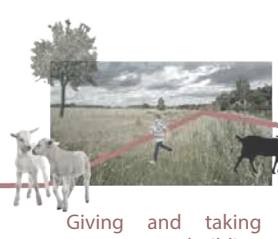
The materials from the unbuilt houses are going to be reused within this park, serving the benefit of the strong community within the village as well as the future visitors.
The park is going to be a memorial for the vanishing village: it's buildings, it's inhabitants and it's memories. It is not only a common space, but a place for reflections and memories.

The forms of the demolished buildings are re-interpreted with different design elements. A grid of brick gravel paths planted with low profile grasses and wild flowers will reflect the layout of unmarked building footprints and create a connection with the unique pattern of the cemetery.

The focal point of the park is a shallow pond with a still water surface permitting a quiet atmosphere enhancing individual reflection and a paved terrace with seating facing in direction to the church, supplying a visual contact with the upper level of the cemetery.



The empty buildings are erased, there are no traces left of the once were buildings.



Giving and taking away: unbuilding the empty buildings and recreating The Common.

Partial demolition: private past of the building becoming public. The locals can reveal narratives of what is lost.

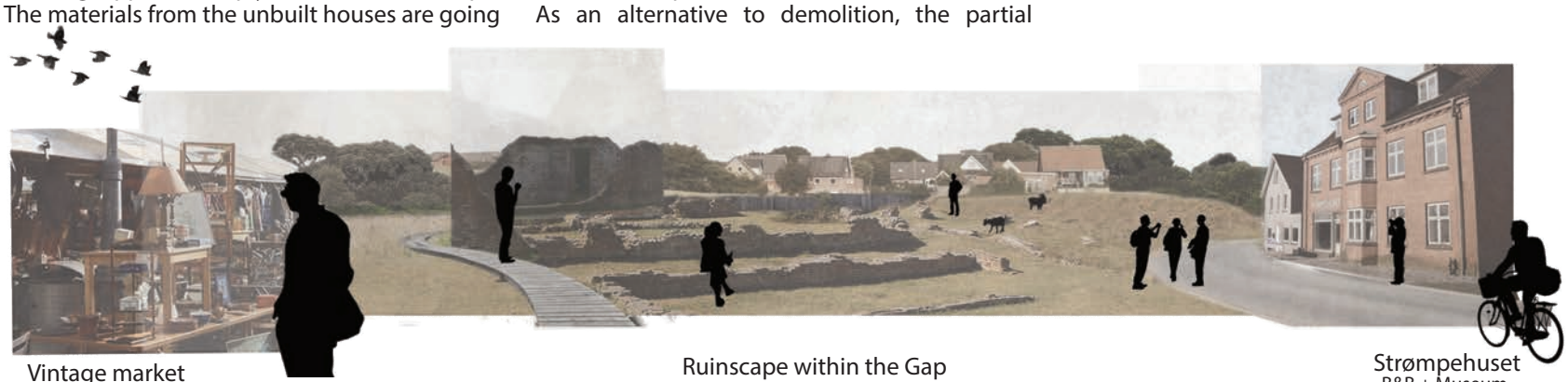
The carefully disassembled materials can be more effectively recycled.

The demolition is less sudden, as a mourning process it can arouse an exchange of memories.

ARCHEALOGICAL PARK - THE GAP

The project is proposing to continue the re-establishment of the Gap by unbuilding the vacant houses within and create both a common space for the locals and a special spatial identity, where the Gap can be perceived again as a central open space.
The unbuilding, instead of crushing the structures with loud machinery, should happen slowly, one level at a time. Viewed from the exterior, tall buildings appear to simply shrink in the landscape. The materials from the unbuilt houses are going to be reused within the village, benefiting the strong community as well as the future visitors'.

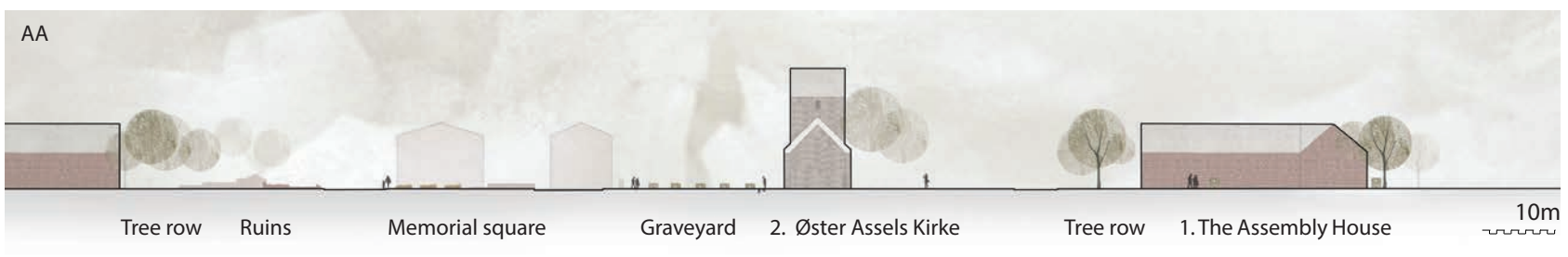
The area of the gap should be cleared from vegetation to ensure the perception of the open space and the open edges should be planted with threes to close the gap. These ruinscapes are going to be seen as objects of beauty, nostalgia and melancholy, representing a connection between the past and the future.
As an alternative to demolition, the partial unbuilding lets the private past becoming the public future, which will arouse an exchange of memories of the building. The demolition is then less sudden and as a mourning process, there is time to reveal or preserve narratives of what is lost.
Some buildings are going to be preserved, such as the Strømpehuset, the Assembly House and the Community house, some of them with a different function.



Vintage market
Antiques and vintage items from empty homes

Ruinscape within the Gap

Strømpehuset
B&B + Museum



Connecting Wetlands

Alexander Breland
Nicolo Schlamp
Amalie Grove
Sinan Koylu

CONNECTING WETLANDS

Sydøst Mors er domineret af monofunktionelle og utilgængelige landbrugsområder, og de mange svinefarme bekræfter kun Mors omdømme som "svine øen". Om sommeren er luften tung af ammonium, som gør træer og bygningsfacader grønne af algevækst, og grundvandsboringer viser nitratkoncentrationer over de tilladte grænser. Befolkningstallet i de små landsbyer er stødt faldende, forladte bygninger rives ned og serviceinfrastrukturen forsvinder. På trods af presset fra denne udvikling og den frivillige ånd, der hersker blandt stedets beboere, er gamle rivaliseringer imellem landsbyerne svære at overkomme, og udviklingen af et stærkt landsbypartnerskab har lange udsigter.

Den fysiske og mentale grænse mellem syd og nord går langs vandkanten mellem de to sogne, som strækker sig fra Tissinghuse i øst til Sillerslev i vest. Skjult i det opdyrkede landskab ligger et fragmenteret landskab af søer og drænede vådområder med åbne grøfter og usynlige dræningsrør. I takt med havstigningen bliver nitratforureningen i grundvandet et stadigt større problem, og kommunen er allerede i gang med at etablere nye vådområder for at forhindre nitrat udvaskning i den naturbeskyttede fjord. Men hvad hvis etableringen af disse vådområder, blev brugt til at gøre det der nu udgør grænsen mellem sognene, til et nyt fælles landskab, der forbinder landsbyerne og landsbyboerne både fysisk og mentalt, og samtidig giver bæredygtige løsninger på miljøproblemerne? Det multifunktionelle landskab er udviklet ved hjælp af tre strategiske foranstaltninger implementeret på forskellige skalaer: Oprettelse af et bæredygtigt og robust vådområde, Forbinde landsbyerne og landsbyboerne, Omfavnelse af omgivende landskab.

Ved at udvide vådområderne styrker projektet naturen ved at skabe et landskab, der er modstandsdygtigt over for stigende vandstande, og som samtidig muliggør udviklingen af et mere bæredygtigt næringskredsløb. Samtidig vil biodiversiteten vådområderne styrkes og derved skabe et mere attraktivt og inviterende landskab. Dette gavner ikke kun økologien, men forbinder også beboerne til naturen, da naturoplevelser har potentialet til at skabe en ny følelse af tilhørsforhold, sameksistens, læring og fællesskab beboerne imellem.

Området forbindes ved at forbedre adgangene og lave et stiforløb gennem området, hvilket giver plads til nye rekreations- og fritidsaktiviteter. Igennem genopdagelsen af det nye fælles landskab skabes grobunden for samhørighed, som kan styrke identiteten i området og forbedre livskvaliteten med en ny følelse af samvær. 'At leve med naturen' indeholder også mulighed for at tiltrække nye beboere til området. I stedet for at udelukke det højt dyrkede omgivende landskab bliver det værdsat og integreret i projektet i troen på, at naturoplevelserne kan opnås på mange forskellige måder. Visionen er at skabe et landskab, der giver enkle løsninger på fremtidige udfordringer i landdistrikterne, som udfordrer den måde, vi opfatter landskabet omkring os og bliver inspirationskilde til fremtidige projekter.

CONNECTING WETLANDS

Southeast Mors is dominated by mono-functional inaccessible farmland. The many pig farms confirm Mors reputation as the 'pig island'. In the summer the air is heavy with the smell of ammonium; trees and building facades are turning green and ground water drillings show nitrate concentrations way above the permissible concentrations. The small villages in the southern parish of Øster Assels are rapidly shrinking in population, vacant buildings are being demolished and the local service infrastructure is going down. Despite good reasons for more collaborative village development in Southeast Mors, old rivalries among the villages seem to prevail. The physical and mental border between south and north goes along the wetland between the two parishes, that stretches from Tissinghuse in the East to Sillerslev in the West.

The wetland that lies hidden within the cultivated landscape is a somewhat fragmented landscape of restored lakes and drained wetlands. With raising seawater levels, the nitrate pollution of the waterbodies is becoming an ever more immediate problem, and new large wetland restorations are already on the way. But what if the ongoing reconstruction of these wetlands were used turn the border between the parishes into a new shared multifunctional landscape in Southeast Mors, connecting the villages and the villagers physically and mentally and providing sustainable solutions to environmental issues?

By developing the wetlands, the project reinforces nature by creating a more sustainable landscape that is resilient to future rising water levels, developing sustainable nutrient cycles. The cultivated wetlands has a uniform vegetation growth covering most of the area, the wetland interventions enhances biodiversity, and creates a more attractive inviting and variated landscape. This development benefits not only the landscape ecology, but also reconnects the residents to nature. Believing that nature experiences has the potential to create a new sense of belonging, coexistence and community for the residents.

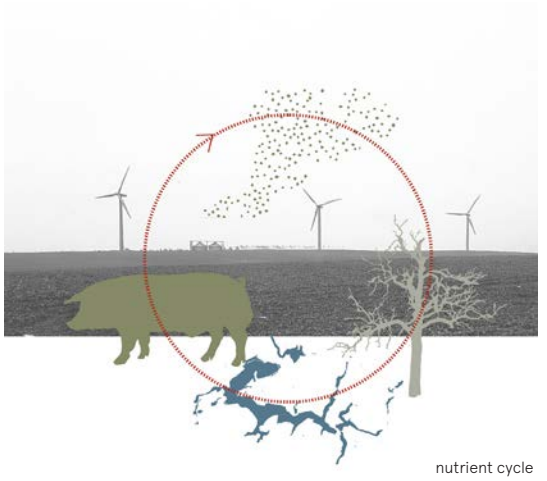
The project connects the villagers to the wetlands by improving access, creating access points and paths through the area, making spaces for recreation and leisure activities. The declining population calls for a shared identity between the villages, improving the quality of life in the area with a new sense of togetherness and possibilities. 'Living with nature' also has the possibility of attracting new residents to the area.

Instead of excluding the highly cultivated surrounding landscape it is embraced and integrated into the project in the belief that the nature experiences can be archived in many different ways.

The vision is to create a landscape that provides simple solutions to future challenges for the rural areas that challenge the way we perceive the landscape that surrounds us and becomes a source of inspiration to future projects.

Analysis

village decline



nutrient cycle

connection points

1795

Tissingvig, Søndervig and Sillerslev Øre mostly consisted of water and wetlands.

1882

The wetland was drained from water several times for agricultural production, but nobody succeeded in maintaining the areas from floods.

1980

Sillerslev Øre got a modernized drainage system suited for summerhouses.

Søndervig restablished as a lake.

2010

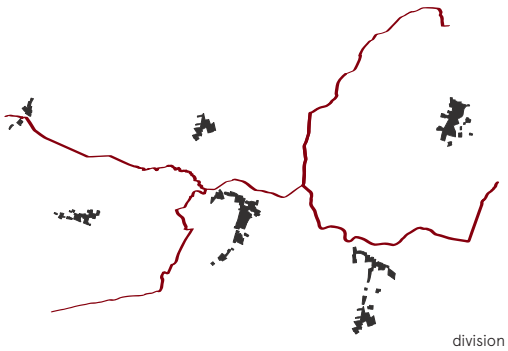
Tissingvig lake got re-established for environmental purposes

future

It is expected that the water level will increase 2 m for the next 50 years

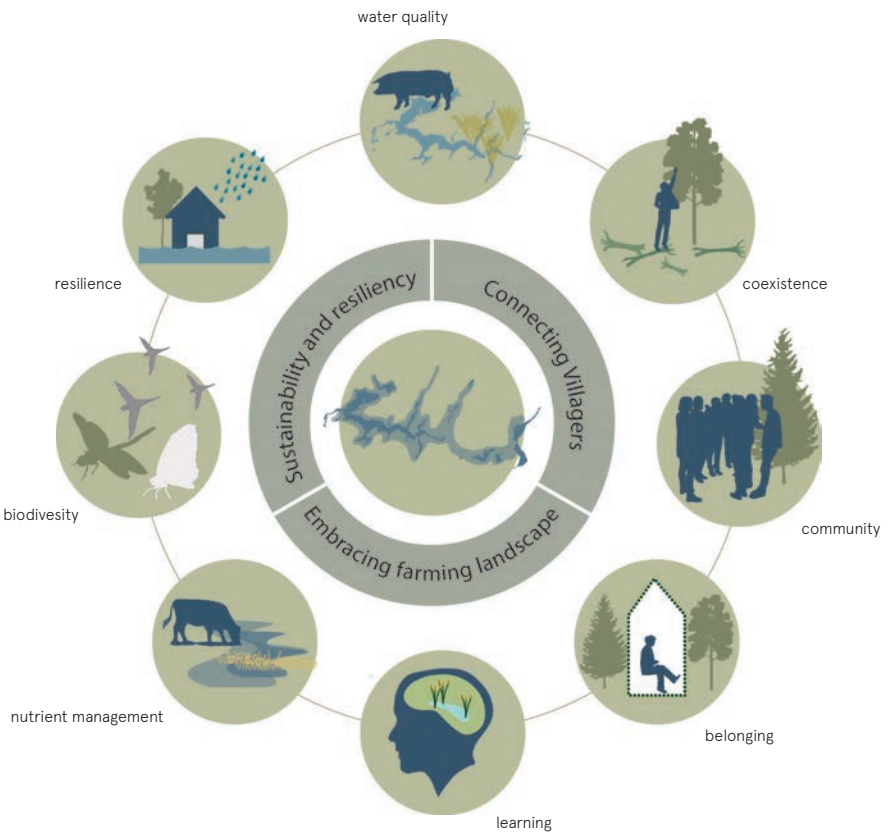
hidden landscape

Concept



division

connection



Grazing meadows

Søndervig Lake used to be a place where agriculture and eel farming played an important role. But due to costly maintenance, production has been abandoned and the villagers no longer have a close relationship with the water.

By closing the draining ditches that encloses the lake, a natural hydrology is reestablished, widening the lake and showcasing the natural fluctuation of water, which will reconnect the citizens to the water in a new way. Furthermore the enlarged area will prevent flooding and expenses for drainage systems, creating a more resilient area, which also will help in establishing a more sustainable nutrient cycle with better conditions for sedimentation.

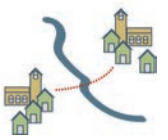
Vester Assels is located in the western part of the wetland area, close to Søndervig Lake. The meadows in the area have historically been valuable grazing fields, but with the change in agricultural production the wetlands has become overgrown and biodiversity has been lost. Four local farmers already have come together in reviving the old "commons".

Expanding on the existing grazing area, the intervention of the area around Vester Assels is bringing the grazing meadow all the way into the city, creating access by building a bridge and connecting the area via a boardwalk, turning the uniform wetland area into a more diverse nature experience. Furthermore it establishes a closer connection to the agricultural landscape, when moving though the grazing area towards the lake.

Staging sucession

Nutrition circle

Connecting villages



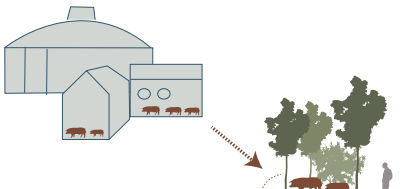
Shared landscape

Renaturated Storup creek

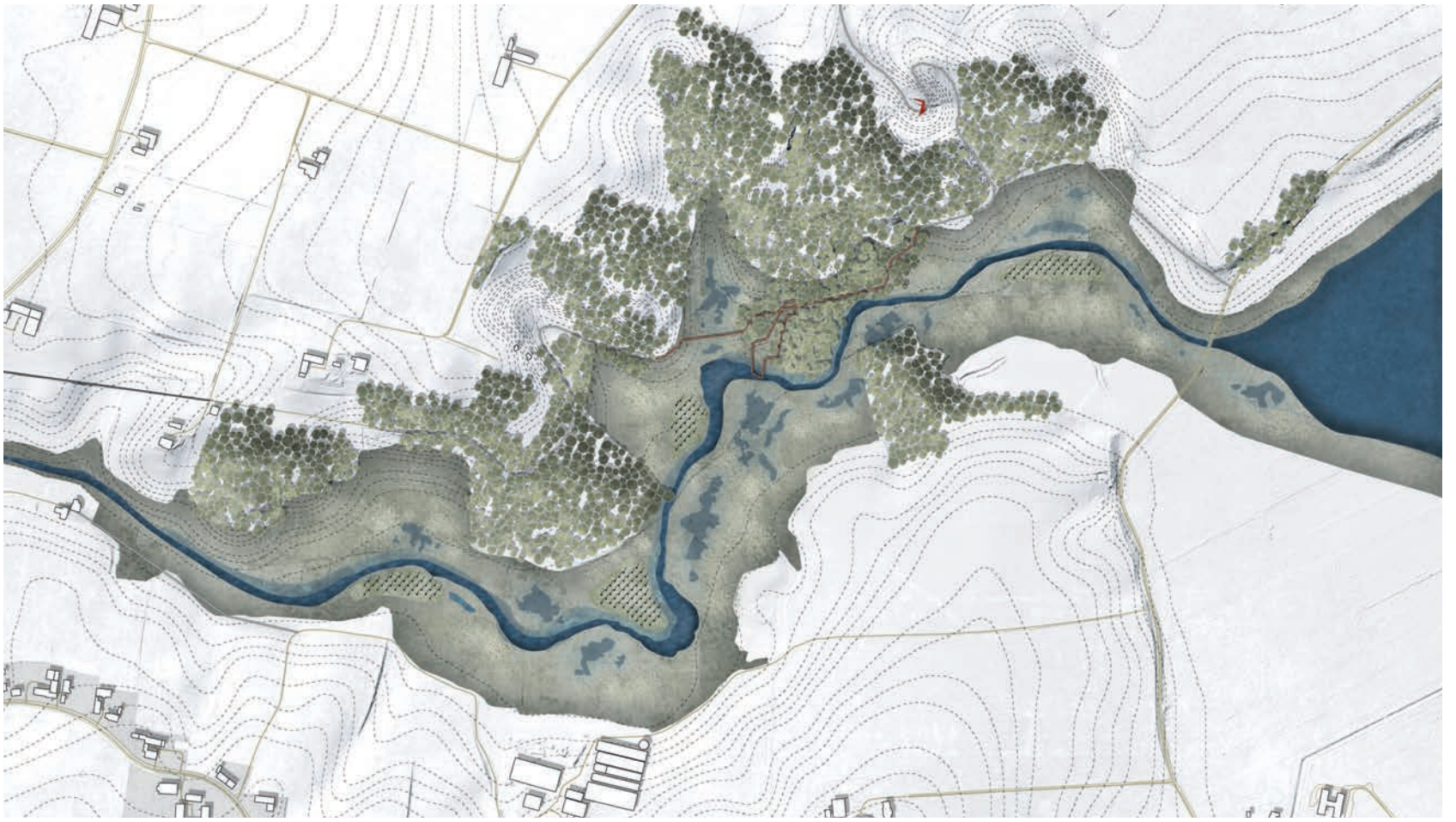
Sillerslev/Ørding Kær is located in the eastern part of the wetland close to the old marsh of Sillerslev Øre, which is now extensively drained and closed off from the fjord. Shaped by the ice age the area has the steepest terrain in the south, creating a sense on enclosure when moving through the meltwater valley. The municipality is developing a plan for the expansion of the wetland in the area, which includes creating a new lake by removing the drainage in Sillerslev Øre. Creating a viewing platform at the highest point of the area, makes it possible to have an undisturbed view to the fjord, this will be accentuated by the new lake spreading all the way to the coast.

Letting domestic pigs out in forest shows an alternative to the modern highly industrialized pig farming, focusing on sustainability and quality in pig farming. It also builds upon the tradition of pannage, the practice of letting pigs out in the forest feeding of nuts from the trees, which increases biodiversity and changes the forest ecology. Creating a path system through the woods and along the edges of the wetland makes it possible to move around the now inaccessible area, experiencing the only existing forest in the south, surrounded by happy pigs. Reshaping the straight canal, wooden poles are put clusters around the area, to increase sedimentation around them changing the topography this will help shape the meandering of the river over time.

Alternative pigfarming



Developing the wetlands



Cultivated landscape

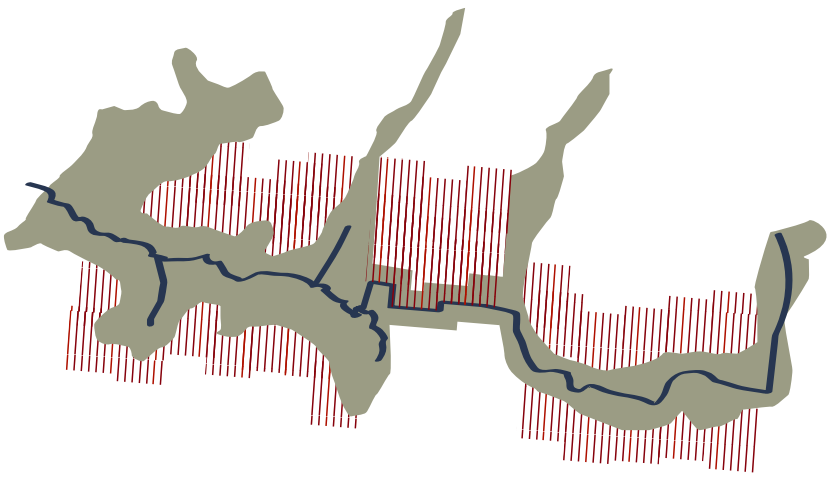
Creating square geometric open water bodies allows the effect of a water mirror, because of the slow moving water of the highest point in the wetlands. The ponds also work as aww cleaning facility for the pig farm, by allowing for sedimentation of nutrients. By making the pathsystem follow the straight lines of the area, and planting straight tree rows, the cultivated landscape will be framed as an aesthetic element, allowing an experience of the wetlands that highlights the history of the wetland as a cultivated area, and also seeks to discuss the role of agriculture in Southern Mors.

Being the second highest point in a flat and open landscape, Moutrup Høje can be seen from everywhere along the main roads of Southern Mors. Containing the only burial hills of the area, tells a story of the historical significance of the site. The area now houses the biggest pig farm in the area and more recently also five windmills of 130 meters height. This creates a landscape consisting of straight geometric lines from the windmills, the rows of windbreak plantings and the field harvesting lines, with the farm house as the central element, all the lines running orthogonally to the wetland that stretches underneath the hill.

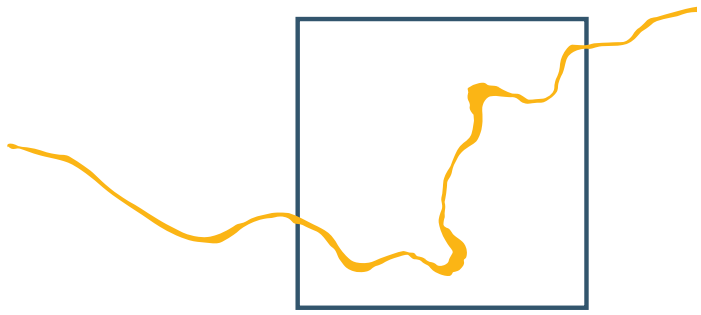
Moutrup Høje is located right next to the main entry road from North to Southern Mors, here an intervention will be made to draw attention to the wetland area, by planting an allé that goes into the wetland from where it crosses the road. This will also help a safer crossing for the people moving through the wetland route.

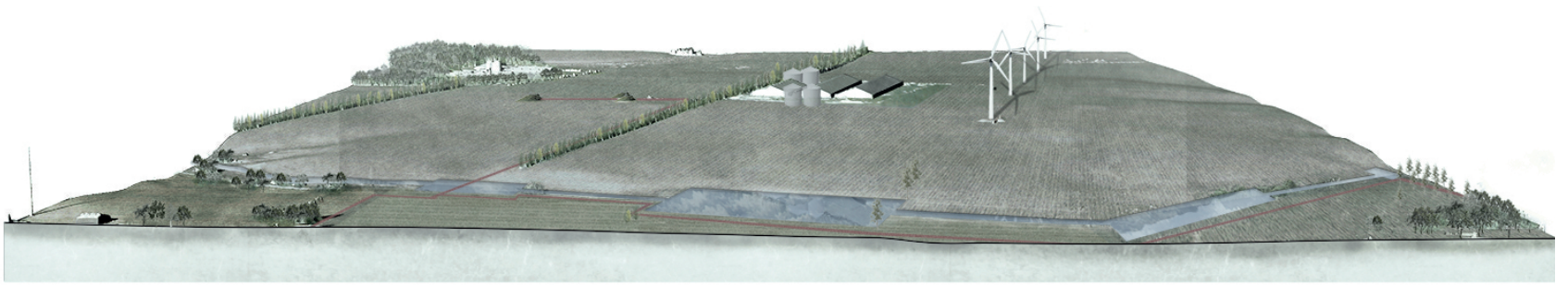
Framing landscape

Combining typologies



Combining morpphologies





THE LIMFJORD PARK

CAMILLE BERTRAND
JULIA HAUER
THIBAULT RIVIÈRE

LIMFJORDPARKEN

Dette projekt fokuserer på nye koblinger mellem Morsø og Limfjordens maritime natur - ved at skabe en ny landskabspark i fjorden vil vi stimulere bedre synergi mellem mennesker og vand.

Mors er den største ø i Limfjorden. Nykøbing Havn er både centrum for skaldyrproduktion og for dansk forskning indenfor skaldyrproduktion og Limfjordens økologi. Nykøbing er også et knudepunkt for vandsportsaktiviteter og populære sommerkrydstogter til de mindre øer i fjorden. I de kommende år vil Dansk Skaldyrscenter blive udvidet betydeligt og der vil blive bygget et nyt søsportscenter i havnen, der drives af lokale foreninger, som vil gøre mange former for vandsport tilgængelige for alle. Hvad nu hvis disse aktiviteter blev koblet og videreudviklet til en Limfjord Park, der strækker sig hele vejen fra Nykøbing Havn til nye fiskeplatforme ved Sallingsundbroen og dykkestederne ved Glyngøre og fra fjordhaverne ved skaldyrscenteret til flydende forskningslaboratorier ude i fjorden?

Limfjordparken vil have to centre: det nye søsportscenter i havnen og Dansk Skaldyrscenter ved Ørodde. Det nye søsportscenter vil forbinde alskens former for vandaktiviteter i havnen; det vil blive bygget på en lille kunstig halvø midt i bugten og tilbyde alt fra stedfaste aktiviteter såsom en on-water swimmingpool og begynderkurser i stand-up paddling, kajakroning og wakeboarding til avancerede kurser i sejlads, roning og dykning som rækker langt ud i Limfjorden. Fem mindre bygninger til de forskellige aktiviteter omkranser et torv, hvor folk kan mødes, vandsportsudøvere kan hvile og nybegyndere kan prøve udstyr og lære om søsport. Forskellige anløbsbroer og platforme byder brugerne velkommen. På denne måde vil søsportscenteret blive et omdrejningspunkt for at interagere med og opleve vandet i Limfjorden.

En ny havnesti - som er under opførelse lige nu - leder folk langs med havnen og bugten hele vejen til den østlige ende af Ørodde halvøen, hvor det andet centrum af Limfjordparken ligger ved Dansk Skaldyrscenter. DTU's udvidede campus og Dansk Skaldyrscenter fungerer som et knudepunkt for uddannelsesaktiviteter, herunder Fjordhaverne og et nyt museum om havets liv; herfra kan man tage på ture i Limfjorden såsom østers-safaris eller til et af de nye flydende forskningslaboratorier.

Limfjordparken vil fungere som et interaktivt knudepunkt til rekreation, forskning og erhverv for lokalbefolkningen, studerende, forskere og turister. Tilsammen vil centrene og destinationerne have en synergieffekt på øen i Fjorden og dens beboere. Parken vil skabe en landskabelig basis for at forbedre folks identificering med og forholdet til fjorden, styrke muligheder for vandbaserede fritidsoplevelser og øge bevidstheden om fjordens økologiske balance.

THE LIMFJORD PARK

This project focuses on new interactions between the island of Mors and the maritime nature of the Limfjord. By creating a new landscape park in the fjord, we want to stimulate better synergy between people and water.

Mors is the largest island in the Limfjord. Nykøbing Harbour is both the center for seafood production and Danish research in shellfish production and Limfjord ecology. Nykøbing is also a focal point for water sports and popular summer cruises to the smaller islands in the fjord. In the coming years, the Danish Shellfish Center will be expanded considerably, and a new sea sports centre will be built in the harbour run by local associations that will make many water sports activities available for all. What if these activities were connected and further developed to a Limfjord Park that extends all the way from Nykøbing Harbor to new fishing spots at Sallingsund Bridge and the dive sites at Glyngøre and from the fjord gardens at the shellfish center to floating research laboratories further out in the fjord?

The Limfjord Park is composed by two centers: the new sea sport center in the harbour and the Danish Shellfish Center at Ørødde peninsula. The new sea sport center will connect all forms of water activities in the harbour; It will be built on a small artificial peninsula in the middle of the bay and offer everything from local activities such as an on-water swimming pool and beginners courses in stand-up paddling, kayaking and wakeboarding to advanced courses in sailing, rowing and diving taking people further into the Limfjord. Five smaller buildings for the various activities surround a square where people can meet, water sports practitioners can rest and beginners can try equipment and learn about sea sports. Different docks and platforms welcome the users. In this way, the sports center will be a focal point for interacting with and experiencing the water in the Limfjord.

A new harbour path - which is under construction right now - leads people along with the harbour and the bay all the way to the eastern end of the Ørodde peninsula, where the second center of the Limfjord park is at the Danish Shellfish Center. DTU's expanded campus and The Danish Shellfish Center serves as a hub for educational activities, including Fjordhaverne and a new museum of marine life; from here you can go on trips in the Limfjord such as oyster safaris or to one of the new floating research laboratories.

The Limfjord park will serve as an interactive hub for recreation, research and business for locals, students, researchers and tourists. Together, the centers and destinations will have a synergy effect on the island of the fjord and its inhabitants. The park will create a landscape basis for improving people's identification and relationship with the fjord, enhancing opportunities for water-based recreational experiences and raising awareness of the Limfjord's ecological balance.

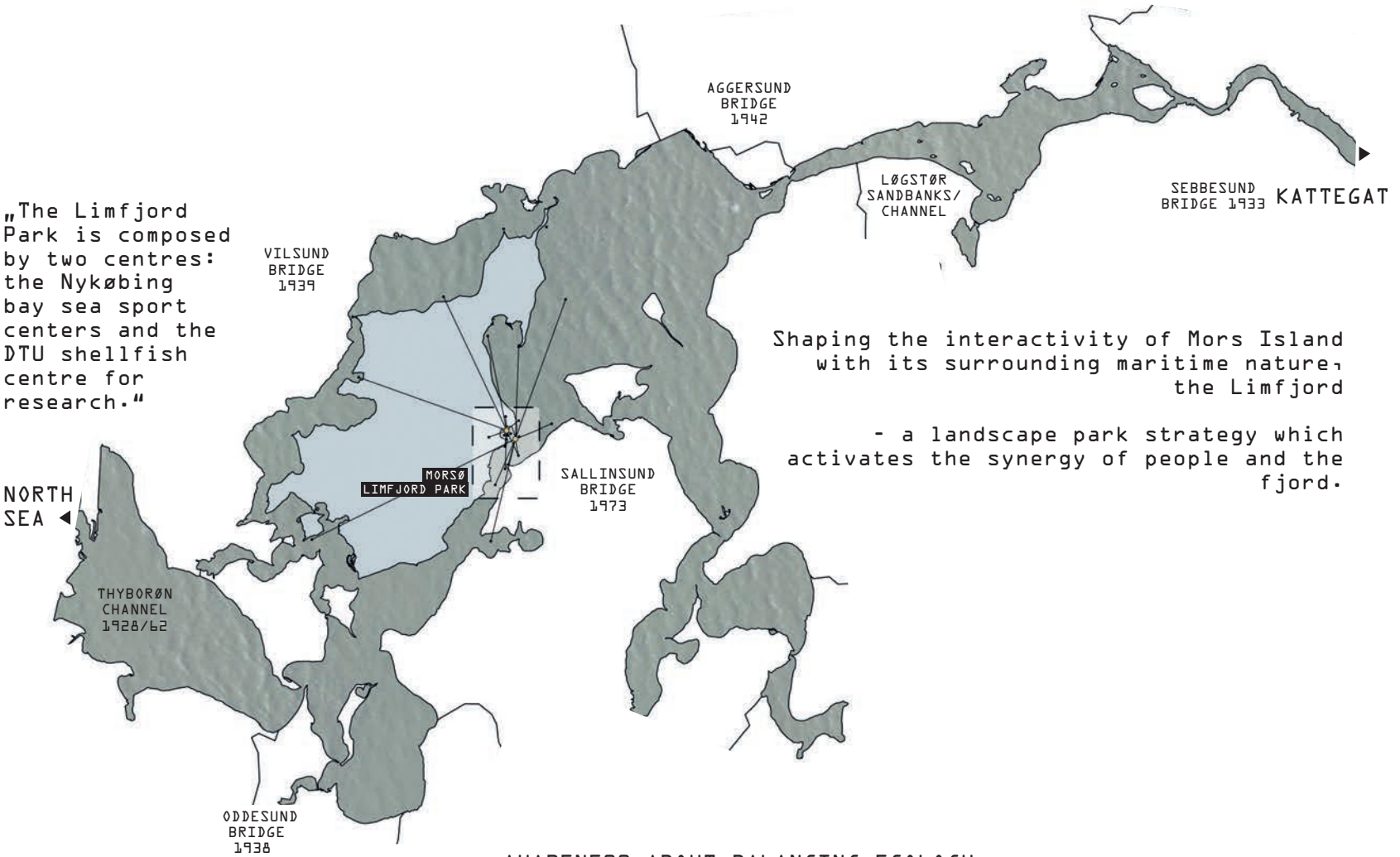
RESEARCH STAND
GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL INTERCHANGE
HISTORIC FJORD BONDING
SHALLOW WATER LEVEL
INDIVIDUAL ENTHUSIASM & IDEAS

RESOURCES

WATER POLLUTION
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE
REGIONAL RIVALRY
UNKOWN-NESS

CHALLENGES

„The Limfjord Park is composed by two centres: the Nykøbing bay sea sport centers and the DTU shellfish centre for research."



Shaping the interactivity of Mors Island with its surrounding maritime nature, the Limfjord

- a landscape park strategy which activates the synergy of people and the fjord.

AWARENESS ABOUT BALANCING ECOLOGY
RECREATIONAL UNION
REJUVENATED CULTURE
CO-OPERATING RESEARCH & ECONOMY

STRATEGY EFFECTS

TEMPORARY PASSAGE

NO FJORD TRANSIT

EARLY HISTORY — MIDDLE AGES — 1500 — 1825 — 1900 — 1934 — 1950 — 1971 — 1975 — 1978 — 2000 — 2004 — 2007 — 2012

FIRST ROWING FERRIES "MAN & BEAST" (SALLINGSUND)

NORTH SEA ⇄ KATTEGAT

BREAK - THROUGH

INDUSTRIALISATION OF AGRICULTURE

FJORD BIOMASS

PEAK OF STRATIFICATION

½ OF THE BATHING PLACES TOO POLLUTED TO SWIM

OPENING SALLINGSUNDSBROEN

PEAK OF FISHING

DANISH SHELLFISH CENTER

SHELLFISH

DTU FUSION OF DTU & DSC

SALLING DIVING PARK GLYNGØRE

SKALØYRSFESTIVAL

FIRST 100 MILE RUN EVENT MORSØ

HISTORY ABSTRACT

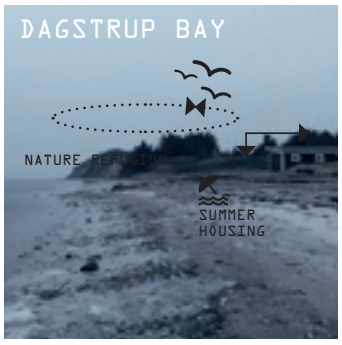
BRACKISH

> SALTY WATER
> SHIFT OF MARINE ECOLOGY

1ST SAILING CLUB NYKØBING

FERRY TRAFFIC NYKØBING

MORSØ TOURIST CENTER OPENS



FJORD TYPOLOGY

DYKES
GROYNE
SLOPE
PIER

JETTY
CLIFFS

SEABED TYPES — MUD — SAND

WATER BODY TYPES
SOUND — BAY — WIDENING

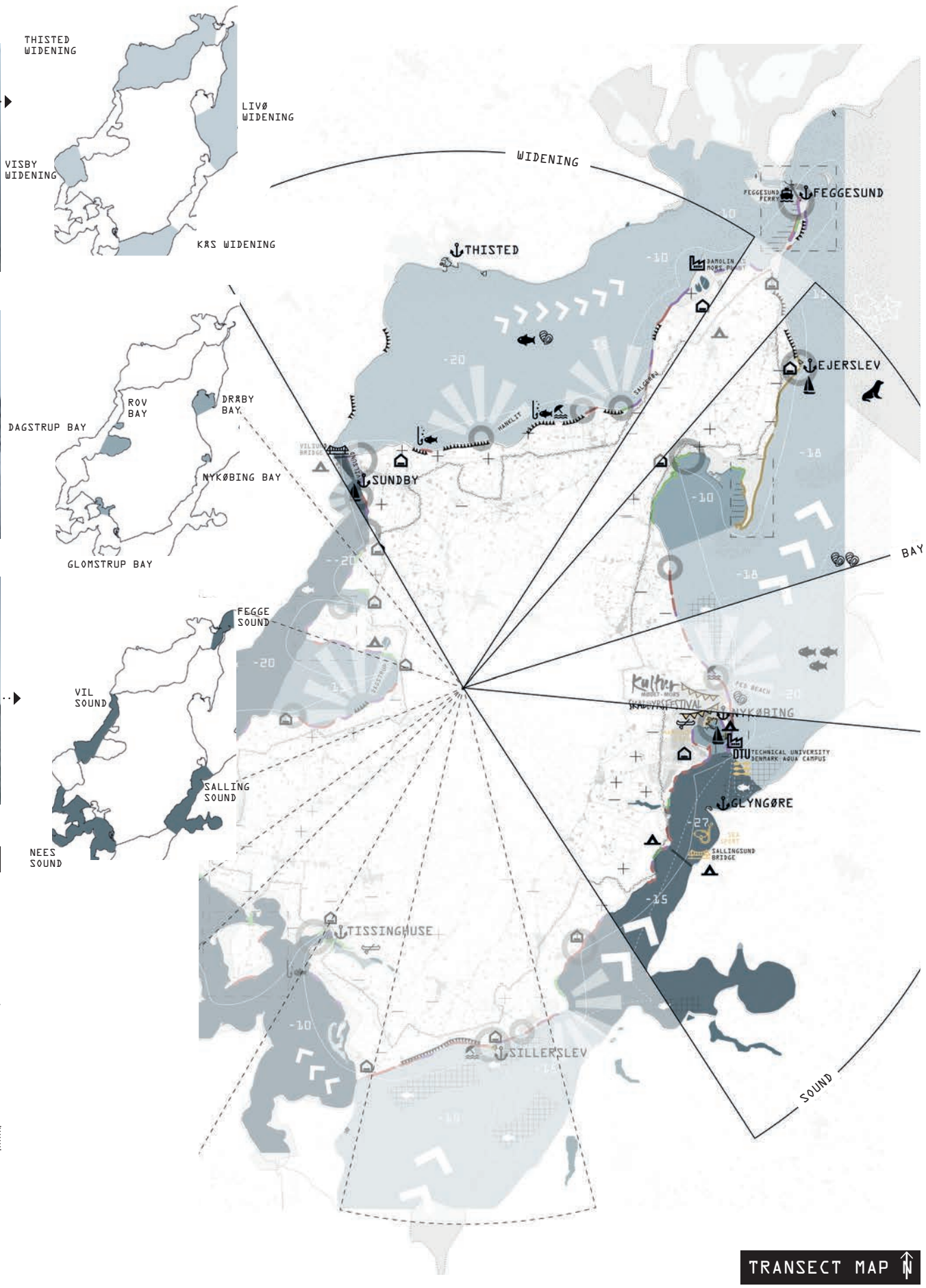
NATURE/WILDLIFE RESERVE

AQUACULTURE

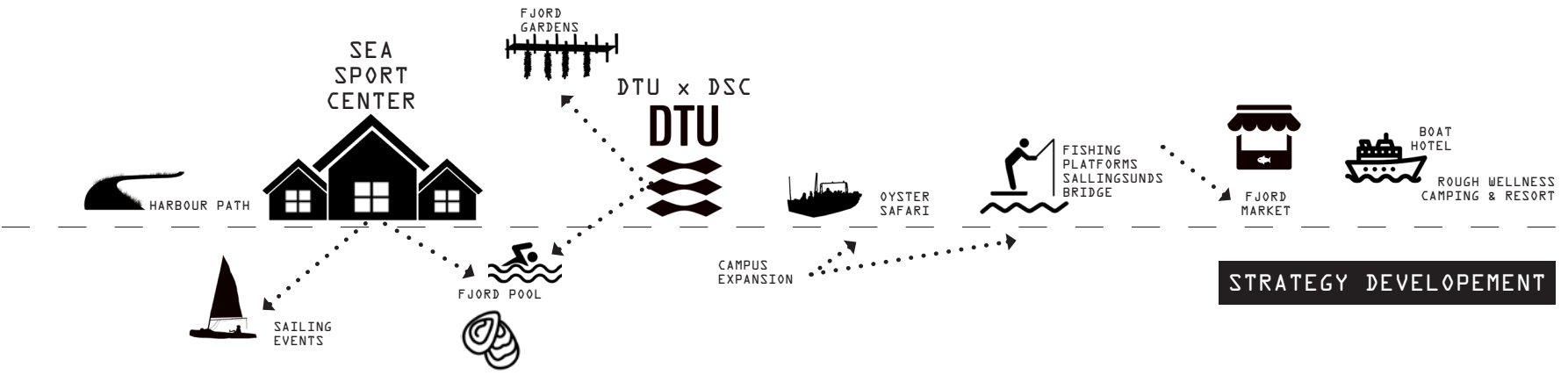
SURFACE WATER INDEX
+ GOOD — MODERATE -

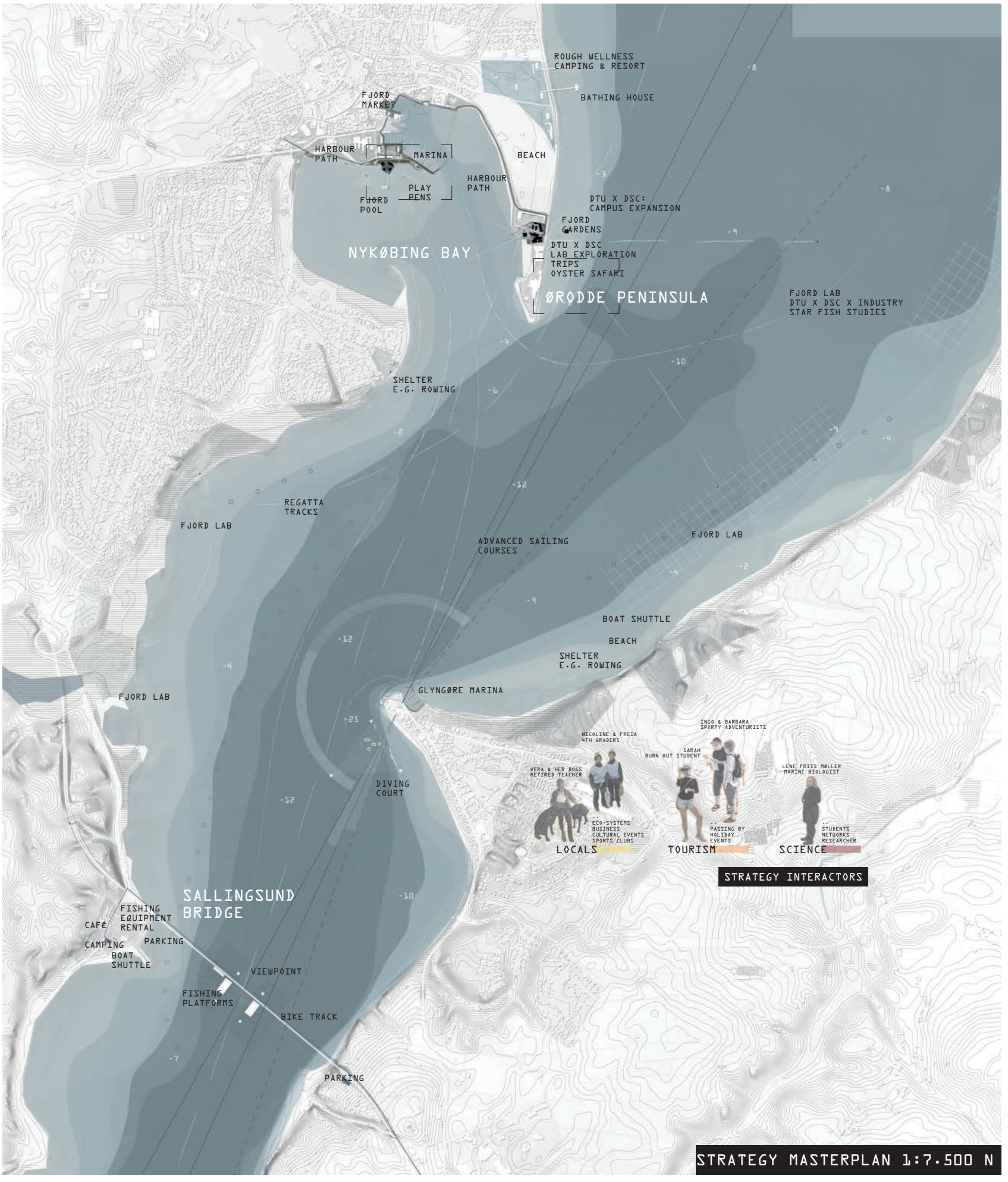
STREAM DIRECTION

VIEWPOINT



TRANSECT MAP N

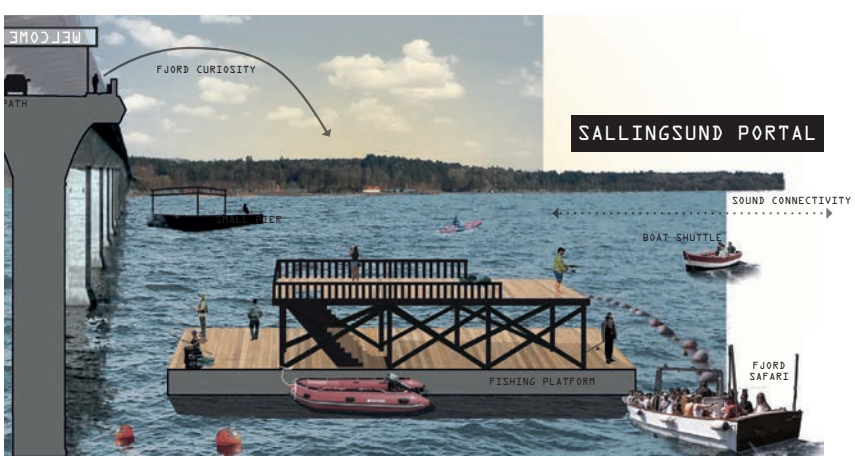

FJORD GARDENS
SEA SPORT CENTER
DTU x DSC
DTU
HARBOUR PATH
OYSTER SAFARI
FISHING PLATFORMS SALLINGSUNDS BRIDGE
FJORD MARKET
BOAT HOTEL
ROUGH WELLNESS CAMPING & RESORT
CAMPUS EXPANSION
FJORD POOL
SAILING EVENTS
STRATEGY DEVELOPEMENT


ROUGH WELLNESS CAMPING & RESORT
BATHING HOUSE
FJORD MARKET
HARBOUR PATH
MARINA
BEACH
HARBOUR PATH
PLAY PENS
FJORD POOL
DTU X DSC: CAMPUS EXPANSION
FJORD GARDENS
NYKØBING BAY
DTU X DSC LAB EXPLORATION TRIPS OYSTER SAFARI
ØRØDDE PENINSULA
FJORD LAB DTU X DSC X INDUSTRY STAR FISH STUDIES
SHELTER E.G. ROWING
REGATTA TRACKS
FJORD LAB
ADVANCED SAILING COURSES
FJORD LAB
BOAT SHUTTLE
BEACH
SHELTER E.G. ROWING
FJORD LAB
GLYNGØRE MARINA
DIVING COURT
NICOLINE & FREIA 4TH GRADERS
VERA & HER DOGS RETIRED TEACHER
INGO & BARBARA SPORTY ADVENTURISTS
SARAH BURN OUT STUDENT
LENE FRIIS MØLLER MARINE BIOLOGIST
ECO-SYSTEMS BUSINESS CULTURAL EVENTS SPORTS/CLUBS
PASSING BY HOLIDAY EVENTS
STUDENTS NETWORKS RESEARCHER
LOCALS
TOURISM
SCIENCE
STRATEGY INTERACTORS
SALLINGSUND BRIDGE
FISHING EQUIPMENT RENTAL
CAFÉ
CAMPING
PARKING
BOAT SHUTTLE
VIEWPOINT
FISHING PLATFORMS
BIKE TRACK
PARKING
STRATEGY MASTERPLAN 1:7.500 N


SEA
SPORT
CENTER
SAILING
GUEST MARINA
CANOEING
STAND
UP
PADDLING
ROWING
HARBOUR
PATH
FISHING
NYKØBING BAY


MARINA
HARBOUR
PATH
BOAT HALLS
SEATING
FORECOURT
STANDS
MAIN
BUILDING
ROWING &
CANOING
SHED
RAMPS
SEATING
PLAY
PEN
POOL
SHARED
INNER
COURT
JETTIES
SUP
TRACKS
GUEST
MARINA
DIVING
PEN
ROWING PEN
PURIFYING MUSSEL WALLS
BATHING
HOUSE
FJORD POOL
SUP
PEN
SAILING PEN
SEA SPORT CENTER PLAN 1:750

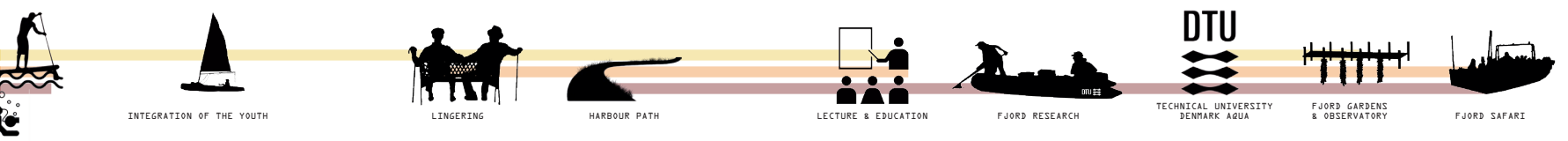

THE BRIDGE PORTAL
FISHING PLATFORM
PASSING UNDER THE BRIDGE
NYKØBING
SKALØYRS
FESTIVAL
LOCAL EVENTS
FJORD MARKET
SEA SPORT CENTRE
FJORD SPORTS


FJORD CURIOSITY
SALLINGSUND PORTAL
SOUND CONNECTIVITY
BOAT SHUTTLE
FISHING PLATFORM
FJORD
SAFARI

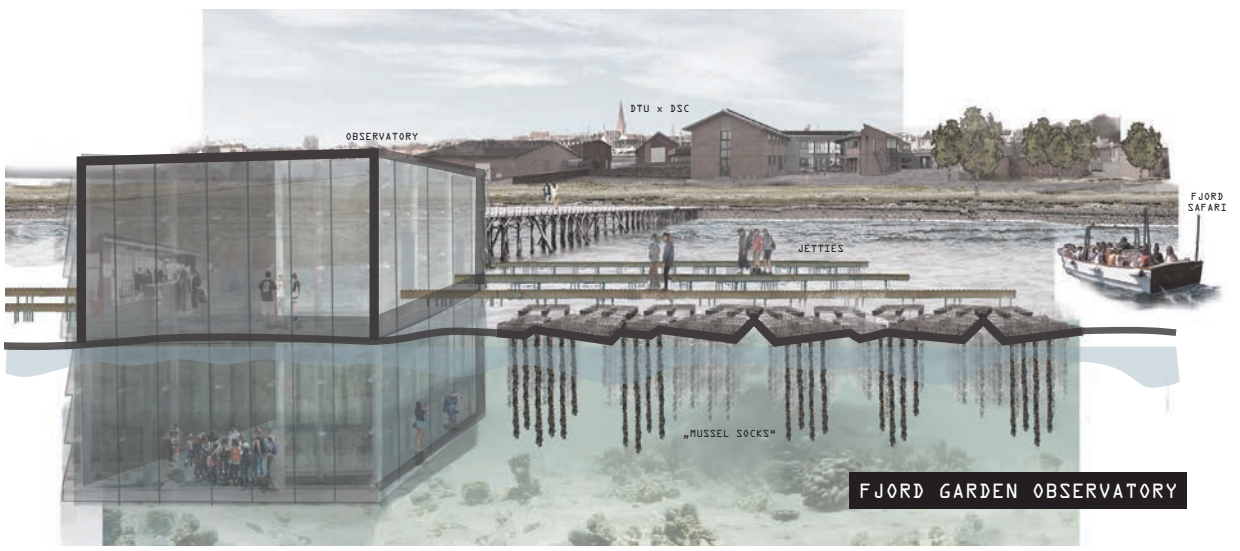

FJORD POOL
JETTY
STAND UP
PADDLING
SHARED SPACE
ROWING
HARBOUR PATH
SEA SPORT CENTER
FD
G 420

AWARENESS ABOUT BALANCING ECOLOGY
RECREATIONAL UNION
REJUVENATED CULTURE
CO-OPERATING RESEARCH & ECONOMY

STRATEGY EFFECTS



SEA SPORT CENTER



FJORD GARDEN OBSERVATORY

Transformation Studio 2018

Toby Mathew Adams

Camille Louise Bertrand

Alexander Breland

Nicholas Dyakowski

Sofie Amalie Grove

Alexa Haraga

Julia Hauer

Magnus Hehlke

Cecilie Marie Bay Holm

Daniel Jakobsson

Franziska Susanne Kolmer

Sinan Köylü

Amalie Ellehøj Okkels

Thibault Riviere

Nicolo Schlamp

Róbert Schuck

Laura Kirstine Mølbak Vangsgaard

Ana Paula Yánez González

Asbjørn Jessen

Anne Tietjen